FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

A General Action progressing at Yorktown—General Magruder's Dispatch.—At the time of night we are writing these lines a great battle has probably been decided, or is still raging in front of Yorktown.

At different periods of the day the city was agitated with rumors of the landing of an expedition of the enemy, variously reported to have been effected at Yorktown or in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. As the day progressed the rumors were contradicted flatly, in "well-informed quarters," or allayed by milder versions of the "expedition."

Without having attached any regard to the rumors of the street, we ascertained, at a late hour last evening, that the facts of the case were of an importance and interest exceeding even the extravagances of the popular report.

The undoubted information received here is, that an expedition of the enemy, numbering some 70 vessels, including transports, had ascended the York river and were engaging our forces in front of Yorktown. The force of the enemy was said to be 30,000 men, although the advices received at the War Department are understood to rate the strength of the enemy as considerably less.

The action was reported to have become general in the afternoon of yesterday, and was understood to be taking place in front of Yorktown, where the enemy was attempting to effect a landing under cover of his guns.

The following dispatch, being the announcement of the beginning of the engagement with the enemy, we are permitted to publish. It was received at the Department early last evening:

YORKTOWN, VA., Oct. 21, 1861.

To Gen. Cooper—Sir: A part of Gen'l McLaws' force is now engaged with the enemy, in front of his command, at Young's Mill.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't,
J. B. MAGRUDER, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

The result of the action, which had become general on further information received here, is entirely a matter of speculation at the time of this writing. It will probably be known to-day.

Liberal Contribution to the N. C. Hospital.—Our readers are aware (says the Petersburg Express,) that the race over the New Market Course, last week, was run for the benefit of the soldiers, though, until this morning, we have not been able to announce the particular object to which the funds would be devoted. The following letter from Dr. Peter E. Hines, the principal Surgeon of the North Carolina Military Hospital, located in this city, explains the matter. The generous proprietor of the Race Course could have devoted the money in no better way. He deserves, as he will no doubt receive, the heartiest thanks and most earnest blessings, not only of the soldiers whom he benefits, but of the citizens of the Old North State and all who feel any ways interested in the Hospital and the welfare of those who may be placed in it:

N. CAROLINA MILITARY HOSPITAL,
Petersburg, Va., Oct. 19th 1861.

Mr. O. P. Hare, Petersburg, Va:—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of eight hundred dollars, your very liberal contribution to the funds of our hospital, being the amount won by your horse *Beauregard*, in the recent race over the New Market Course.

Permit me sir, to thank you in behalf of our sick soldiers, for whose benefit this hospital is established, for your very generous and considerate contribution for their relief.

Very respectfully, yours,
PETER E. HINES,
Surgeon in charge of the Hospital.

Mexican Affairs—Important from Washington.—NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Herald's Washington dispatch of yesterday says that intelligence has been received from Minister Corwin, which is regarded as highly important just at this time. Mexico is compelled to have money to pay the interest on her English debt and thus release her from her present embarrassment.

The Herald's despatch states that Lincoln's Government is determined to stand her ground against any encroachments from foreign powers. President Lincoln had addressed a letter to England, France, and Spain, that those powers might know what his intentions are, but no response from those powers has been received.

The Tribune's despatch says that eight regiments and two batteries from Ohio have been on their way to Kentucky the last ten days.

The mother of Jackson, who killed Ellsworth, was arrested on the 13th for keeping a rendesvous for Federal spies, near Prospect Hill.

The Federal Government is erecting permanent barrack at Washington for 60,000 troops.

Another Strange Thing.—A shoe manufacturer in this town sent to Petersburg, a few days ago, for *hog bristles*, for which he paid at the *moderate* price of *nine dollars a pound!* We won't say that Southern men are consummate asses, but really this is too bad. Thousands of pounds of hog bristles are wasted every butchering season in any one Southern State. Our people have actually preferred to buy them from the North rather than to be at the trouble of jerking them out of the backs of their hogs. Will not our farmers see, hereafter, that there is no lack of hog bristles. Select the largest, and pull them before the hog is scalded.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Promoted.—We learn that D. E. McNair, Esq. of Robeson, late O. S. in company C of the 4th N. C. Regiment of Vols., has been appointed 1st Lieutenant in Co. H, 3d N. C. State Troops, now near Fredericksburg, Va. This is an admirable appointment, and is the more complimentary to Mr. McNair, as it was wholly unsolicited on his part.—*Raleigh Standard.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

TWO GLORIOUS VICTORIES!

ONE CERTAIN AND THE OTHER REPORTED.

A painful anxiety pervaded this town yesterday on the receipt of private intelligence that a general engagement was going on between some at least, and perhaps all, of our troops on the Peninsula, and the enemy, reported at thirty thousand men and seventy ships. See the accounts in a preceding column. About 250 of our townsmen, and about 2000 others from our State, are on the Peninsula, though not in the battle, so far as we know; but, and if engaged with any such force, it was scarcely possible but that sorrow would invade many a family here and throughout the State. This was the first feeling, and added to it was the further anxious thought about the triumph or defeat of our arms. The mail of this morning was looked for with the deepest anxiety, but it brought only the following:

Affairs on the Peninsula.—While there is every reason to apprehend the early occurrence of important events on the Peninsula, there has been nothing to confirm the exciting report of a great battle in front of Yorktown. Indeed, we have very late and reliable advices from that immediate vicinity, which represent that not a gun has been fired, though there is unusual activity in military preparations. Nothing was known of the skirmish near Newport News on Monday, in which a portion of Gen. McLaw's command was engaged; but the fact having been officially communicated by Gen. Magruder, there can be no doubt that something occurred in that locality, which gave rise to the inference of a general battle on the Peninsula.

Affairs on the Peninsula.—The War Department had received no dispatches whatever yesterday from the Peninsula. Personal accounts, however, confirm the previous report of the landing of the enemy, in large force, in the neighborhood of Yorktown and Newport News. Young's Mill, where our forces were engaged with the enemy, on Tuesday afternoon, is within two or three miles of Newport News. The result of the action is awaited with impatience; and we may expect news, at least, to-day, of something decisive.

Richmond Examiner.

LATEST.—A gentleman of Charleston, well known here, and reliable, who left Wilmington yesterday afternoon, informs us that a dispatch was received there at 1½ o'clock yesterday, stating that **after two days' of hard fighting, Magruder had completely routed the enemy, taking —— prisoners!**

Our informant states that the dispatch came to Wilmington from Richmond, but was discredited at Wilmington, in consequence of its stating twelve thousand as the number of prisoners taken.

And here comes another glorious triumph:—

The Yankees again Routed!

Federal Loss Heavy in Killed!—200 Prisoners and Six Pieces of Artillery,

Eleven Officers Captured!

RICHMOND, October 22.—The following official intelligence was received at the War Department to-day, dated Centreville, Oct. 22:

General Evans reports that he was engaged the greater part of yesterday with twelve regiments and five batteries of the enemy near the Potomac, in the vicinity of Leesburg. They had crossed under cover of their artillery

He drove them back with a heavy loss in killed, and captured 200 prisoners.

Gen. Evans had five regiments of infantry and five cannon.

Gen. E. D. Baker, of Oregon, was killed.

Col. Cogswell and ten other commissioned officers were taken prisoners. Six pieces of artillery were also captured.

STILL BETTER!

Glorious News from the Potomac---A Brilliant Victory in the neighborhood of Leesburg.

Dispatches were received yesterday afternoon, giving accounts of a brilliant victory of our arms on the banks of the Potomac.

A number of reports were circulated of the affair, but, to secure the most authentic intelligence, and to put it beyond all popular doubts of its reliability, we were so fortunate as to obtain a copy of the following official dispatch of Gen. Johnston himself:

HEADQUARTERS, CENTREVILLE, Oct. 22, 1861.

To General Cooper:—Colonel Evans reports that he was engaged most of the day yesterday with twelve regiments and five batteries of the enemy near the Potomac. They had crossed under cover of artillery fire. He drove them back with a heavy loss in killed, two hundred prisoners, and six field pieces taken. He had four regiments and five guns.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Further dispatches received at the War Department state that "Colonel Baker—recently, we believe, promoted to a Major-Generalship in the Federal army—was among the killed. Information was also obtained that among the prisoners taken by us was Col. Cogswell and ten other officers.

The regiments in Col. Evans' command were from Mississippi and Virginia—the three Mississippi Regiments being commanded, respectively, by Colonels Featherstone, Burt and Barksdale.

The action was fought by General Evans, as has been his popular title for some time past as a Colonel. His appointment to the rank of Brigadier-General had just been sent up the day before, having been made on the express recommendation of Gen. Beauregard, who remarked at the time his gallantry on the field of Manassas.

Gen. Baker, who is reported among the enemy's killed, will be recollected as U. S. Senator from the State of Oregon. He served with distinction in the Mexican war; was since a member of Congress from Missouri; emigrated to California, where he long held a leading position at the bar; and, being disappointed in an election to Congress from that State, removed to Oregon, where he was returned U. S. Senator to Washington. In the opening of the war, he raised a "California" regiment, and, at the last session of the Federal Congress, distinguished himself by his extreme views of the subjugation of the South and its reduction to a "Territorial" condition. He was a man of many accomplishments, of more than ordinary gifts of eloquence, and, outside of his political associations, was reported to be brave and chivalrous.

And yet more Glorious!

P. S.—The late dispatches received at the War Department last night represent our victory as much more complete than the foregoing accounts would seem to imply. Telegraphic accounts received at the Department, as late as 10 o'clock last night, represent the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded at about 1,000, with 600 prisoners taken and 1,200 stand of arms. Another estimate of our successes is given in a news dispatch in the telegraphic column; although the later dispatch to the Department, being official, and having been forwarded by Adjutant-Gen. Jordan, from Manassas, is probably to be accepted as the most definite and reliable accounts of the results of what is undoubtedly a great and brilliant victory of our arms.

We are advised that, (says the Richmond Examiner editorially,) at a late hour last evening, the Secretary of War received a dispatch from Adjutant-General Jordan, at Manassas, giving the details of the late brilliant engagement by General Evans' forces with the enemy on the Potomac, near Leesburg. It is stated that the Eighth Virginia Regiment and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments were engaged, the Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment being held in reserve. The result was a total rout of the enemy. Our troops took 600 prisoners and 1,200 stand of arms. The killed and wounded of the enemy were from one thousand to twelve hundred men. The battle was exclusively an infantry fight; no artillery being employed on our side. We are glad to learn, by a prior dispatch, that Maj. Gen. Baker, who commanded the enemy, an unprincipled adventurer and scoundrel, has met his deserts and been killed in the battle. The whole affair is a splendid success.

[OFFICIAL.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
CENTREVILLE, Oct. 22, 10½ P. M.

In addition concerning the victory of Gen. Evans, I have to report the capture of nearly 600 prisoners, and 1,200 stand of arms. Their killed and wounded and prisoners amount to between 1,000 and 1,200.

The rout was total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. The forces engaged were the 8th Virginia, and 17th and 18th Mississippi regiments; the 13th Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us. THOS. JORDAN, A. A. Gen'l.

VERY LATEST.—Information has been received by His Excellency Gov. Clark, just as we go to press, to the effect that a large fleet had sailed on Monday from New York for the purpose of attacking Beaufort and Newbern. And also that a fleet of over twenty vessels had arrived in Hampton Roads. The citizens of the counties on the coast should be prepared with every available weapon to march to any point at a moment's notice.—*State Journal, 23d.*

The Potomac Blockade—Another Success.—We have intelligence that two schooners were captured by our forces at Evansport on Saturday last, after having been badly injured by our batteries. The cargo of one consisted of 482 bales of hay and 500 barrels of cement, and the other was laden with wood. One steam-tug attached to the schooners was sunk, and another damaged. It was reported last evening that firing was heard in the direction of Evansport on Monday, and it is quite probable we may soon have important news from that quarter.

Yankee Lieutenant Captured.—A young Lieutenant in Lincoln's Navy, named Hale, said to be related to Senator Hale and to Wells, the Secretary of the Navy, was captured near Pig's Point on Sunday night last, in a small boat. He says he deserted, having become weary of the service; but his story is not believed.

From Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—The reported skirmish at Greensburg, Ky., was premature. The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American, of this city, says General Hardee's command did not reach there until the afternoon of the 18th, the sudden rise in the Little Barren river having delayed their march. The Lincolnites fled several hours before Gen. Hardee arrived.

The town was almost entirely deserted by the citizens. Gen. Ward, the Lincoln commander, retreated to Muldrough's Hill, where, it is inferred from Gen. Sherman's manœuvreing, the Lincolnites will make a stand.

Rousseau still occupies Nolin with several thousand men, but does not seem able or disposed to make an advance.

The entire Lincoln force between Louisville and Nolin, it is supposed, does not exceed 15,000 men.

From Key West.—AUGUSTA, Oct. 22.—The Charleston Courier, of this morning, says two gentlemen and a lady who escaped from Key West, have arrived there.

They report about 1,000 Federals at Key West and Fort Jefferson.

In the Point were two English and one French frigate.

It was reported that the English and French naval officers at Key West were to have a meeting to decide and report that the blockade is totally inefficient.

Coming to it's Senses.—The following has been issued from the headquarters of the Yankee army:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

Fifty-seven of the United States soldiers detailed as prisoners in Richmond, having been released on taking an oath not to bear arms against the States in rebellion, an equal number of the prisoners of war taken from those States, now confined in Washington and New York harbor, will be released on taking the prescribed oath of allegiance to the United States, or an oath not to engage in arms against the United States.

Of those confined in this city the thirty-seven here named will be released as above:—Townsend Hobbs, W. Lafin, R. G. Alford, D. D. Fiquast, S. S. Green, David Porter, G. A. Thomas, Thomas Anderson, A. C. Ferrill, J. A. Winfield, J. R. Payne, W. James, A. Bomamdier, F. Ward, W. A. Wilson, C. Long, R. B. Boone, R. Walker, William T. Thompson, W. Johnson, W. Burrows, J. N. McFall, Geo. Banker, J. Carlin, J. O'Brien, S. Garritt, L. Rielk, W. A. Barron, G. H. Gamling, J. Leadbetter, A. J. Smith, J. F. Grayson, R. Pinckney, J. N. Barton, George Larrabee, J. T. Elliott, George Nider.

Colonel Loomis, commanding at Fort Columbus, will in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, select twenty from among the prisoners of war under their charge, to make up the number indicated. The prisoners to be released will be sent by the first opportunity to Fortress Monroe, and thence under a flag of truce through the United States lines.

The Government has thus quietly recognized the kindness of the rebels in releasing the wounded prisoners who were sent from Richmond a few days since, by ordering the release of a like number of rebel prisoners of war held by us. If the rebels see fit to continue to thus virtually exchange prisoners, it is probable our Government will acquiesce, although it will do nothing in the way of an exchange by the ordinary customs of belligerents.

The Indiana Boys Run Again.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times closes a flaming account of the attack of Gen. Reynolds upon Gen. Jackson, at Greenbrier River, as follows:

"All the regiments received the order to advance with cheers, the 14th and 15th throwing off their coats, and preparing for a free use of the bayonet. The 7th took the lead, and the rest followed bravely. They had proceeeded but a short distance, however, before the rebels turned several of their guns to the timber, and sent into it a terrible fire of shell and canister. The 7th Indiana broke and ran, their officers endeavoring in vain to stop them. Their conduct caused some trepidation among the other regiments, but, at the command, they righted, and were about to advance, when orders came from Gen. Reynolds to withdraw. Though the trees seemed to rain shot and shell, but few men were hurt under them."

What a pity that order to "*withdraw*" was given.

Blankets Scarce.—The Governors of both Ohio and Indiana have issued addresses to the women of these States, appealing to them to furnish blankets and clothing for the volunteers. The Federal Government has advised them of their inability to furnish any more blankets, the supply at the North being entirely exhausted.

REPORTED RECOGNITION.—Richmond was excited on Sunday last by a marvelous story of a "dispatch agent" who said that he was just from England, and had been robbed in Ohio of dispatches containing assurances of the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain. His story obtained credence at first, but was soon lost sight of.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS.—Between the 18th and 20th, there were registered at the Passport office, Richmond, further contributions in money, clothing, &c., en route for the Volunteers, to the amount of $89,998, of which the following were from North Carolina:—

Sergeant H. P. Allen, for North Carolina contributors, $1800 worth of clothing.

A. H. Staten and Mr. Bennett, $600 worth of clothing to First N. C. State troops.

Messrs. Brown, Adams & Haigler, $2000 to First N. C. Cavalry and First State troops.

Messrs. Layne, Welsh, Keener, Moody, Painter & McMinn, $10,000 worth of clothing to Sixth N. C. State troops.

Mr. Michael, $750 worth of clothing to Eleventh N. C. Regiment.

H. Sawyer, $600 to Second N. C. State troops.

George and John Sawyer, $600 to Fifth Reg't N. C.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.—The following Ticket appears to be very generally acceptable, as we conclude from statements in the last Raleigh Standard. To us it is entirely satisfactory. The name of Wm. McL. McKay Esq. of this town has been substituted for that of Judge Shepherd, who declined on account of necessary absence from the State on the day fixed for the meeting of the Electoral College. With this change the Ticket is as follows:—

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Orange.
Hon. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1st District, John Pool, of Pasquotank.
2d " Council Wooten, of Lenoir.
3d " L. W Humphrey, of Onslow.
4th " Wm. McL. McKay, of Cumberland.
5th " Thomas Bragg, of Wake.
6th " Bedford Brown, of Caswell.
7th " Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
8th " John Walker, of Mecklenburg.
9th " Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.
10th " A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

Election on the 6th Nov. In the camps on the 31st October.

With the Standard, we urge upon the people the importance of going to the polls and giving a full vote, not because there is any difference of opinion as to the election of Davis and Stephens—for there is not—but for the purpose of cheering them, by a full vote, in their patriotic course of duty, and for the further important purpose of disproving the assertion so industriously propagated in Yankeedom, that there are still among us many friends of the defunct Union.

☞ We will furnish these Tickets at $1 50 per 1000, to which $1 must be added for postage when sent by mail. Or we will print other Tickets to order at $2 50 per 1000. For cash only in all cases.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—Public notice is given that the fifteen million loan has been all taken and the books closed. At Charlotte the amount taken was $93,350. In this place, $48,650. A good deal more had been promised by several gentlemen, who did not anticipate so early a closing of the books.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—James G. Burr, Esq., Teller of the Bank, has been elected its Cashier, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Savage.

The Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—On the third day of the Convention the following Delegates arrived from Charlotte, N. C.:

Messrs. James H. Wilson, J. J. Blackwood, John L. Brown, Sol. A. Cohen, Wm. Johnson, Jas. A. Irwin, Miles L. Winston, Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, James H. Carson, Sam'l. P. Alexander, Levi Drucker, Dr. John H. Gibbon.

On the second day our townsman, Wm. McL. McKay, Esq., appears to have not only amused the Convention by a display of his accustomed humor, but to have interested and instructed it also, judging from the following extract from the proceedings as reported by the Macon Telegraph:—

"The Convention then listened with marked attention and interest to a recapitulation of some of the manufacturing enterprises and mineral resources of that good old State North Carolina, by Wm. McL. McKay, Esq. The speaker was greeted with storms of applause during its delivery. He exhibited specimens of woolen socks manufactured for the army at $1 75 per dozen, a very serviceable article indeed, specimens of cloth for ladies dresses, homespuns, and some spool cotton 600 yards to the spool, at 84 cents per dozen. He stated that the South need no longer rely upon the Clarks, Coates, Wilson, Seward & Co. for their sewing thread, marked 200 yards when it only ran about 75 yards, not half so far as a Yankee could when a Southerner was after him. We hope Mr. McKay will write out his speech for publication, although being an impromptu affair, it may be rather difficult for him to do so."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Manassas Junction, Mr. Jacob A. Lemly, of Rowan, a member of the Rowan Artillery.

Isaiah Matthews, a member of Capt. Bryan's Cavalry, died of consumption at Kittrell's Springs on the 19th inst

Near Ridgeway, Warren county, on the 5th inst., Mr. Samuel B. Harkey, in the 32d year of his age, of Mecklenburg county.

In Wilmington, on the 19th instant, Willie Robeson, son of W. B. Robeson, of Brunwick county, in the 17th year of his age, a member of the Wilmington Light Infantry.

Near Edra, Va., on the 20th ult., Charles T. Trotter, 2d Sergeant of Co. A, 6th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, of Cherokee county.

At Camp Fayetteville, Va., on the 24th ult., Josiah B. Black, in the 22d year of his age, of Mecklenburg county.

At Carolina City, on the 14th inst., Wm. H. Broughton, of the Wake Guards, 26th Reg't, in the 21st year of his age.

At Fredericksburg, Va., on the 17th inst., the Rev. J. H. Spainhower, Chaplain of the 1st Regiment State Troops, in the 24th year of his age. He was from Burke county, but when the war broke out was at Wake Forest College; he volunteered as a private, and was afterwards appointed Chaplain to the Regiment.

At Yorktown, on the 2d inst., Dr. Cornelius Haywood Stallings, in the 27th year of his age. He was a private in the Franklin Rifles, 5th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, and was subsequently transferred to the hospitals.

At Camp Bee, Va., Jas. Jarroll, of Capt. Wright's Wilmington Co. of State Troops.

MAIL ROBBERS DETECTED.—A clerk in the Post Office at Augusta, Geo., and the mail carrier between Augusta and Gillisonville, S. C., have been caught in the act of robbing the mails, by an agent of the Department.

NOTIONS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.—It is surprising, that neither the dictates of common sense nor the repeated explanations of Editors, have sufficed to explain the relations of Editor and Subscriber, which is one merely and entirely of business. The paper is worth the money the subscriber pays for it, or it is not. If not, don't take it. A few days ago a young gentleman from the country came into our office, and remarked with a semi-patronizing air, that he wished to take the Observer again: that when it was so strong a Union paper he had discontinued it, but he couldn't do without it now that we were all of the same opinion. We assured him that we did not know that he had discontinued it, or indeed that ever took it. He said he would call the next morning and pay, &c. Whether he did so or not, we know not, nor ever thought to inquire.

Let us assure all persons, that unless they intrude some offensive remark along with their discontinuance, it is not at all likely that we shall give it a moment's thought, even if we know of it; for we desire all to feel that they get the worth of their money when they pay for the Observer, and would exceedingly regret that any one who felt otherwise should pay for it. It is natural for persons who differ radically from a newspaper, not to take it, unless for some other consideration of profit or pleasure, and no reasonable Editor possessing a particle of independence ought to feel annoyed that they do not.

We have received a communication bitterly complaining of the treatment of a volunteer company at a hotel in Goldsborough, but as the writer "don't wish his name published," he should not expect us to publish what might subject us to an action for libel.

A SPEECH FOR ALL TIME.—Our attention has been called to a speech delivered by the Roman Consul Paulus Æmilius, in the year A. M. 3836, a little more than two thousand years ago, which the Historian Rollin has preserved (vol. 4, page 217 of Lippincott's Library edition.) It is so admirably appropriate to the present time, when we have so many *generals* who stay at home and advise Lee, and Beauregard, and Johnston, as to the best mode for conducting their campaigns, that we are tempted to copy the speech entire. It is not equal in length to a stump or congressional speech of the present day, but is rather superior in quality to most of them. The speaker had just been chosen Consul, with special reference to his taking the command in the existing war with the Macedonians, and the following may be called his "Inaugural Speech":—

"You seem to me, Romans, to have expressed more joy when Macedonia fell to my lot, than when I was elected consul, or entered upon that office; and to me your joy seemed to be occasioned by the hopes you conceived, that I should put an end, worthy of the grandeur and reputation of the Roman people, to a war, which, in your opinion, has already been of too long continuance. I have reason to believe that the same gods, who have occasioned Macedonia to fall to my lot, will also assist me with their protection in conducting and terminating this war successfully: but of this I may venture to assure you, that I shall do my utmost not to fall short of your expectations. The senate has wisely regulated every thing necessary in the expedition I am charged with, and as I am ordered to set out immediately, I shall make no delay; and I know that my colleague, C. Licinius, out of his great zeal for the public service, will raise and march off the troops appointed for me, with as much ardour and expedition as if they were for himself. I shall take care to remit to you, as well as to the senate, an exact account of all that passes: and you may rely upon the certainty and truth of my letters; but I beg of you, as a great favour, that you will not give credit to, or lay any weight, out of credulity, upon the light reports which are frequently spread abroad without any foundation. I perceive well, that in this war, more than any other, whatever resolution people may form to obviate these rumors, they will not fail to make impression, and inspire I know not what discouragement. There are those who, in company, and even at table, command armies, make dispositions, and prescribe all the operations of the campaign. They know better than we where we should encamp, and what posts it is necessary for us to seize; at what time, and by what defile, we ought to enter Macedonia; where it is proper to have magazines; from whence, either by sea or land, we are to bring provisions, when we are to fight the enemy, and when lie still. They not only prescribe what is best to do, but for deviating ever so little from their plans, they make it a crime in their consul, and cite him before their tribunal. But know, Romans, the effect of this is very prejudicial to your generals. All have not the resolution and constancy of Fabius, to despise impertinent reports. He could choose rather to suffer the people, upon such unhappy rumors, to invade his authority, than to ruin affairs, in order to preserve their opinion, and an empty name. I am far from believing, that generals stand in no need of advice; I think, on the contrary, that whoever would conduct every thing alone, upon his own opinion, and without counsel, shows more presumption than prudence. But some may ask, how then shall we act reasonably? In not suffering any person to obtrude their advice upon your generals, but such as are, in the first place, versed in the art of war, and have learned from experience what it is to command; and, in the second, who are upon the spot, who know the enemy, are witnesses in person to all that passes, and share with us in all the dangers. If there be any one who conceives himself capable of assisting me with his counsels in the war you have charged me with, let him not refuse to do the republic that service, but let him go with me into Macedonia; ships, horses, tents, provisions shall all be supplied him at my charge. But if he will not take so much trouble, and prefers the tranquility of the city to the danger and fatigues of the field, let him not take upon him to hold the helm, and continue idle in the port. The city of itself supplies sufficient matter of discourse on other subjects; but as for these, let him be silent upon them; and know, that we shall pay no regard to any counsels, but such as shall be given us in the camp itself."

The Historian adds the following appropriate remarks:—

"This discourse of Paulus Æmilius, which abounds with reason and good sense, shows that men are the same in all ages of the world. People have a propensity for examining, criticising, and condemning the conduct of generals; and do not observe, that doing so is a manifest contradiction to reason and justice. What can be more absurd and ridiculous, than to see persons, without any knowledge or experience in war, set themselves up for censors of the most able generals, and pronounce with a magisterial air upon their actions? for the most experienced can make no certain judgment without being upon the spot; the least circumstance of time, place, disposition of the troops, secret orders not divulged, being capable of making an absolute change in the general rules of conduct. But we must not expect to see a failing reformed, which has its source in the curiosity and vanity of human nature; and generals would do wisely, after the example of Paulus Æmilius, to despise these city reports, and crude opinions of idle people, who have nothing else to do, and have generally as little judgment as business."

The whole chapter is full of interest.

RAILROAD STOCK.—Wilmington and Manchester stock was sold at auction in Wilmington on Tuesday at from $65 to $70 per share, dividend included, equal to $56 to $61, dividend off—cash.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OLD NORTH CAROLINA NOT OUTDONE YET!

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I noticed in the Observer of the 17th, that a Lady in Alabama has one hundred pairs of socks for the soldiers. A Lady in our vicinity has given to the poor soldiers in different companies, who have not mothers to love and care for them, $40 worth of articles, consisting of socks, pins, bandages, soap, needles, scissors, threads, over-alls, and a quantity of other little comforts, and is now preparing a box for Capt. Mallett's Company, consisting of 50 pairs of socks, besides blankets, comforts, gloves, flannel shirts, tracts, medicine, water-proof over-alls; also another for the Plough Boys. I will take the liberty of giving her name: It is Mrs. J. Hawley. It would do the soldiers good to see the quantity of material she still has on hand for socks, comforts and gloves. The benevolent ever seeks for an opportunity to give. That which is necessary is doubly grateful if offered in time of need.

OLD NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FROM THE "CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS."

CAMP OF 14th REG'T N. C. VOLUNTEERS,
Big Sewell Mountain, Va., Oct. 16.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—We have been at this place now three weeks. During this time we have had almost every variety of weather, wet and dry, cold and pleasant, and have suffered almost every variety of hardship incident to such a climate as this. For two days and nights after we got here we were wet to the skin, and even our blankets were saturated with the rain which continued almost without intermission during that time. The reason of this was that we came from Meadow Bluff by a forced march and being in hourly expectation of a battle could not attend to getting our tents. In addition to this many of our tents were required for the sick whom we left behind.

Owing to this exposure we have many sick and two of our men, R. P. Freeman and John Barnes, have died. Barnes however died of consumption. Freeman was taken sick here. Of the rest of the company only about one third are fit for duty. The same may be said of the Regiment.

The Yankees remained in sight of us two weeks and then suddenly decamped and made tracks for the Kanawha Valley. It would be an imputation upon their valor to say they were afraid of us, but it is difficult to account for the rapidity of their retrograde movement is in any other way.

We expect very soon to go into winter quarters; so there is very little probability that the 14th will have an opportunity of distinguishing itself till next Spring.

Since writing the above, I learn that another member of our company (James Edge) has died.

MARRIED,

In Bladen County, on the 17th inst., by Rev. H. McLean, J. PATRICK SMITH, of Robeson, and Miss SARAH D., daughter of the late Hayes F. Shipman.

DIED,

In this vicinity, last night, MARY GODENA, daughter of Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, aged six years.

Death of Judge Dick.—We are pained to record the death of this excellent man, which took place on the 15th instant, in Gates County. He fell sick, we understand, at Edenton, whither he had gone to hold Court, and was removed to a point some twelve miles from Black-water Depot, where he died.

Judge Dick was in the 73d year of his age. He had been on the Superior Court bench upwards of thirty years, having been elected, we believe, while a member of the Commons from Guilford County. He was a good man, and an honest, impartial, and upright Judge.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Common Schools.—The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina held a meeting in Raleigh on Friday last, the 18th. The sum of $90,452 was ordered to be distributed among the various counties of the State, *payable on the first day of April next.* In consequence of the heavy demands upon the State Treasury for war purposes at this time, it was found impossible to furnish the chairmen of the different counties with the money immediately after the declaration of the distribution. It is hoped and believed that the schools will be continued with the assurance that the expenses will be met in April. It was impossible for the Literary Board to make a better arrangement, and the course they adopted was deemed better than to make no distribution at all. We suppose a table, showing the amounts each county is entitled to, will be published in a few days.—*Char. Democrat.*

Another company has been organized in this county, and is ready for service. The officers are J. K. Harrison, Captain; R. M. Oates, 1st Lieut.; M. N. Hart, 2d Lieut.; Julius I. Price, 3d Lieut. This is the eleventh company made up in Mecklenburg. The twelfth, under Capt. Potts, is also ready for service we understand.—*Charlotte Dem.*

Col. Spruill's Regiment.—We learn unofficially that a detachment of this regiment of Cavalry will leave Camp Clark, near Kittrell's, this week for Hyde or some point, under the command of Lt. Col. Robinson. We presume the rest will follow at an early day under Col. Spruill. *Raleigh Standard.*

Cavalry Drill and Review.—Col. Ransom's splendid regiment of North Carolina Cavalry was out on the field adjacent to Hollywood, Sunday morning, for the purpose of drill. The movements were finely executed, particularly the order to "charge," which was a sight worth going a long way to see.

The regiment was reviewed yesterday afternoon by President Davis, who expressed himself highly pleased with the efficiency and unexceptionable appearance of the command. A large throng of persons, including many ladies, took advantage of this opportunity to witness one of the most imposing of military spectacles. The horses of the regiment are not only remarkable for their quality and condition, but their training is excellent. To North Carolina belongs the honor of sending forth the finest body of cavalry now in the service of the country.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Federal army is to be uniformed in blue. So says the last mail. It is a step in the right direction, as blue does not run.—*Punch.*

From the Milton Chronicle.

THE GREATEST RASCAL OF THE AGE.

Ed. C. Bolling, the redoubtable bigamist, is decidedly the biggest rascal of the age in which he lives. With a wife in this county where he was born and raised, he leaves home under the pretext of going South on business; stops in Greensborough and passes himself off as Sidney T. Smith, a rich planter of Alabama; studies law under James T. Morehead, (although very illiterate, can hardly write his name;) succeeds in getting scores of pretty girls—the elite—dead in love with him, (or rather with his big bogus estate;) finally marries one not ten miles from his lawful wife; they dash about considerably; visit all about in his old neighborhood, and his two wives meet and sleep under the same roof; wife No. 1 has heard how much Smith is like Bolling, (who plays shy, at this critical period,) and No. 2 joins in the husband discussion—delights to expatiate on Mr. S.'s large possessions. But in the course of time his villainy leaks out; he is caged for three or four years, and publicly whipped once or twice a year. The jail bird is uncaged; and now he swindles this man and that bank out of money; steals this horse and that buggy; marries again and the Lord only knows how often again; the last effort we heard of his making was near Prospect Hill, hard-by his first wife, and but for F. L. Warren, Esq., he would have ruined a young lady of fortune. His head-quarters at this time were at Hillsborough, where he passed as a wealthy Alabamian, travelling around with his wife, (he had a woman with him.) Under pretence of buying land it was his custom to sally out nearly every day reconnoitering the country, but the truth was he went out courting; but Mr. Warren, who knew him (Bolling knew his horses too well,) met with him, at the house in which the scamp was at the moment urging a speedy consummation of the nuptial tie, and as soon as he saw Mr. W. he fled on the back of a stolen horse; leaving landlords, merchants and others in Hillsborough large legacies. We next hear of him in the following article:

Edward Bolling, *alias* William F. Davis, *alias* Sidney T. Smith, whom we advertised some weeks ago, as having swindled Mr. Thomas E. Brown, of this place, out of a horse and buggy, has been heard from. He traded off the horse and buggy, near Wytheville, Va., where he passed himself as William E. Terry. He spent some days in that section, and represented himself as an agent for purchasing army supplies, and bought cattle, bacon, &c., but paid for nothing. He was pretty successful there in his swindling operations, as we learn from one of his victims. Mr. Brown will recover his horse and buggy; Bolling is gone. *Salisbury Watchman.*

The term "strong minded woman," means one who spoils a very respectable woman in vain endeavors to become a very ordinary man!

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

At Charleston, 1500 bales new Cotton, Middling to good Middling, sold at 8 to 8¼, some ordinary old at 6½. Rice 2 to 2⅝; Flour 6 25 to $7; Bacon, sides held at 30, but not sold; hams 28; Sugar has declined and is going down, prices at New Orleans being only 4½ for Fair, to 7 for Prime, and 7½ for choice Clarified; Molasses 50 to 55, whilst only 18 to 21 for Prime and choice at New Orleans; Coffee 40 to 45; Salt $6; Lard 28 to 30; Butter 40 to 45; Whiskey $1; a small lot of Cheese from North Carolina was eagerly taken up at 25 cents. Sterling Exchange 20 per cent. premium.

At Charlotte, N. C., some Cotton has sold at 7½. Bacon 20 to 22. Corn 45 to 65.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

Important Circular from Secretary Seward.

The following important circular has been sent to Governor Morgan, and similar ones to the Governors of all the States on the seaboards and lakes at the North:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 14, 1861.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York.

Sir: The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish that disloyal purpose by degrees and by indirection.

Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest, and every interest of mankind, require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity, and friendship.

I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect of any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to arrest the evils of a foreign war to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion which we are endeavoring to cure. One of the most obvious of such precautions is, that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defence; for any nation may be said to voluntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided. The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, aid, and support of a loyal, patriotic, and self-sacrificing people, are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with these measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate activity to support and aid the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuancy of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defences of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means.

The expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defence, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do, and would provide for its reimbursement.

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct, and conduct the prosecution of the system of the defence of your State.

I have the honor to be, your obd't serv't,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

We make the following extracts from the Baltimore American of Saturday, the 19th inst:

Wall street was excited Thursday, by a circular from Secretary Seward to the State Governors, calling upon them to strengthen their lake and sea coast defences, which was interpreted as the certain foreshadowing of a war with England. Prices at the Sock Exchange declined from one to two and three-fourths per cent. Government securities suffered even more severely than the fancies. At the close of the Boad, the excitement in the street was intense.. The bulls did their best to rally the market and laugh down the Seward dispatch, but in vain. The sales that were made were generally lower than at the adjournment of the Board. Fortunes have been lost and won by this remarkable document from the State Department. Some of the speculators say that if they had had an intimation in advance that it was coming, they would have given $20,000 for it.

The New York Post says:

Stocks took a heavy surge, to day, with large sales. The Letter of the State Department to the Governors of the loyal States, in reference to the coast defences of the country, had a very depressing effect, and at one time there was a stampede to sell.

Virginia sixes were sold in New York, Friday, 18th, at 46; Tennessee bonds 42 7-8; North Carolina 59.

Getting Alarmed.—See the circular of Seward, in another column. There can be no mistake in the matter. The Yankee Government is thoroughly alarmed at something it has heard relative to the disposition of foreign powers. It iis true Seward says, that the chances in favor of our succeeding abroad in our attempt to secure the co-operation of foreign powers are less than they ever have been. But nobody can be deceived by this declaration. He has heard something, and he is frightened. At first he said nothing to the Yankee Governors. The insurrection was a small affair—he could put it out so easily, it was hardly worth thinking about. Now, however, his tone is altered. He calls on all the Governors to fortify their harbors! Why do it now rather than at an earlier period? Depend upon it, he has heard something which has greatly alarmed the Government.

The effect of this circular in New York was tremendous. Stocks of every description tumbled at once into the very dirt, and thousands upon thousands were ruined. Some are uncharitable enough to believe the reports about Seward's habits, and think he was drunk when he wrote the circular. It has been said that he has not drawn a sober breath since Manassas.

Reinforcements for Kentucky.—CINCINNATI, Oct 18.—Yesterday, Gen. Sherman telegraphed an urgent demand for reinforcements, and on the arrival of Secretary Cameron here, orders were sent for 8,000 troops to be sent to Kentucky immediately. Louisville may now be considered safe.

Reported Removal of Gen. Fremont.—CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The Gazette says that General Fremont's removal will take place early next week, probably Tuesday; the order having been handed him by Secretary Cameron. General Fremont asked a delay of a few days.

THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—TERRIBLE FIGHTING.

We are enabled to lay before our readers some interesting particulars of the great battle near Leesburg, received from a gentleman who was in the immediate vicinity of the fight. These statements, it will be remembered, embody observations made on the evening of the 21st, before the full extent of our victory was ascertained. The battle commenced early Monday morning, and lasted throughout the day. The Yankees crossed the Potomac the previous night, and continued to come over in large numbers as the fight progressed, until from eight to ten thousand were landed on the Virginia side. They were met by the forces under Gen. Evans, viz: the 8th Virginia regiment, Col. Hufton; the 13th Mississippi, Colonel Barksdale; the 17th Mississippi, Colonel Featherston, and the 18th Mississippi, Colonel Burt. The engagement very soon became general, and the fighting was terrible on both sides, the Yankees being protected by a heavy forest and having the advantage in ground and position. They were routed *three distinct times* at the point of the bayonet, and as often heavily reinforced. In one charge the 8th Virginia captured a splendid brass battery, and put its men to inglorious flight. The enemy were finally pursued to the river's brink, where, being unable to rocross with facility, they made a desperate stand, but their doom was sealed. Our brave volunteers charged them and scattered them like leaves to the winds *and waters.* Our informant states that they were cut all to pieces, and that the battle-field was thickly strewn with their dead and wounded. The prisoners, of whom a great number were taken, said without hesitation that our gallant troops *"fought like devils."*

The loss upon our side had not been ascertained with accuracy on Monday evening, though our telegraphic advices have since reported it at three hundred in killed and wounded. This, however, is not comparable to the loss of the enemy. We have at this time no particulars, except that Col. Burt, of the 18th Mississippi, was badly wounded, and Lt. Col. Tebbs, of the 8th Virginia, slightly. Our informant saw 300 Yankee prisoners marching by, and upwards of 200 more were captured. These men reported that at least 300 of their comrades were drowned while attempting to recross the Potomac.

Our troops fought under great disadvantages. They underwent a heavy march on the previous day, with but two meals; slept on their arms in the open air all night, and went into battle on Monday morning with but an apology for a breakfast. They fought all day, without refreshments of any sort, and without reinforcements, against a vastly superior force, to which constant additions were made from the Maryland shore. Truly, Providence has once more prospered our cause. Our victory is glorious and complete. Not one man on our side exhibited any signs of fear, but all fought desperately and bravely; to adopt the language of our informant "as only gentlemen can fight."

The object of this movement of the Federalists seems to have been to outflank our army on the left, as a part of McClellan's plan for an advance upon our lines. The result was so disastrous that the aspiring Federal General may have to draw largely upon his strategical science in the adoption of some other method; or possibly he may be superseded in consequence of this great reverse at the outset of his career.

Other verbal accounts of the battle on Monday represent that the scene at the river, when the enemy attempted to recross, was fearful. The rattle of musketry, and the sharp crack of the Mississippi rifle, mingled with shrieks of drowning men, and the panic was scarcely less widespread than that of the 21st of July, just three months before. The Federal prisoners, numbering 523, were under guard on the battle-field of Manassas yesterday morning.

The Yankees commenced crossing the Potomac early Sunday night, and continued to cross until morning.

The Confederate troops fought under great disadvantages. They endured a heavy march Sunday on two meals, and slept in the open air Sunday night. They had breakfast only on Monday, and fought all day without nourishment or reinforcements.

The Leesburg Battle.—If the assertions of the prisoners, that there were not more than 1,200 Federals engaged in the battle near Leesburg, be entitled to any credence, it would follow that almost the entire force was either killed, drowned, or captured. The number of prisoners already arrived in Richmond is 657, and it is reported that more are on their way. Our own list of killed and wounded has not yet been accurately ascertained, but we learn from persons who were in the immediate vicinity of the fight, that the first statement of 300 was an exaggeration.

Col. John E. Scruggs, of Fauquier, who arrived yesterday from Leesburg, informs us that the fighting on both sides was terrific, and that the enemy contested every inch of ground with our forces. The opposing armies were at times brought into close proximity. The Yankees once charged upon our men, but were repulsed by a volley of musketry, which was followed up by a counter-charge of great bravery and gallantry. The death of Gen. Baker, who commanded the Federals in the battte, is confirmed by a statement of a prisoner, one of Baker's "California" regiment. He says that he was very near him when he fell, pierced through the head with a bullet. This man alludes to the circumstance with apparently sincere regret, and manifests considerable respect for his memory.—*Richmond Dispatch, 25th.*

The Battle at Leesburg.—We have obtained some further and intelligent particulars of the late brilliant engagement, on our side, and of the extent and glorious incidents of our victory. These details are from the intelligent testimony of eye witnesses of the battle, and may be taken as a reliable version of it. They represent our victory to have surpassed even the accounts heretofore published by us, and to have given a manifestation of the ardent and desperate courage of our troops, such as seldom has been exhibited in the history of any campaign.

At one time in the action, for the space of about twenty minutes, the battle raged, with the two oppposing forces within thirty feet of each other, amid the stunning reports of musketry and occasional essays of the enemy to reach us with the bayonet.. The attempts to charge bayonets on our lines was held in check each time by the steady fire of our troops; and, when their turn came to charge, they rushed into the enemy with a fury that is said to have swept them into the most indescribable and panic-stricken confusion.

General Baker is said to have behaved with the most extraordinary gallantry; and the generosity of even his enemy accords the highest praises to the courage and devotion displayed by him in the thickest of the fight. His body was pierced through and through by bullets. He fought on, without drawing the least notice to his wounds, until, at last, he fell dead by a shot from a Mississippi rifleman, that pierced his temple.

Of the large number of prisoners taken by us, the most considerable portion are said to be Irish and Germans, but few of the "irrepressible conflict" Yankees showing their faces in the lot.
Richmond Examiner, 25th.

John Bethune, sr., an old citizen of Columbus, Ga., died on Friday last, aged 92.

Arrival of Hessians.—On yesterday a special train of the Central railroad company brought to this city, another large batch of Hessian prisoners, we believe, 525 in number, including 22 officers. The prisoners were part of those captured in the recent brilliant action at Leesburg. Long before the cars were expected, Lieut. W. K. Bradford, Confederate States army, established a chain of sentinels around the depot buildings sufficient to restrain the impetuosity of several thousand citizens, who had assembled with the intention of gratifying a laudable curiosity in seeing the captives. The cars arrived punctually, and the first lot, consisting of officers, disembarked and marched to Broad street. The following list embraces the officers' names:

Col. W R Lee, 20th Mass Regiment.
Col. Cogzell, 42d N Y Regiment.
Major E J Revere, 20th Mass Regiment.
Adj. Charles L Pearson, 20th Mass Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon S H R Revere, 20th Mass Reg't.
Capt. Francis J Keffer, 1st California Regiment.
Capt. John M Dudley, 15th Mass Regiment.
Capt. Henry Boreman, 15th Mass Regiment.
Capt. Clark L Simmons, 15th Mass Regiment.
Capt. John Makall, 1st California Regiment.
Capt. Timothy Omairo, 42d N Y State Militia.
Lieut. George B. Perry, 20th Mass Regiment.
Lieut. Samuel Gibberson, 42d N Y Regiment.
Lieut. J E Green, 15th Mass Regiment.
Lieut. Wm C Harris, 1st California Regiment.
Lieut. J H Hooper, 15th Mass Regiment.
Lieut. C M Hooper, 1st California Regiment.
Lieut. Frank A Parker, 1st California Regiment.
Lieut. Henry Vanverst, 42d N Y Regiment.
Lieut. G W Kearns, 1st California Regiment.
Lieut. G W Kearney, 1st California Regiment.
Lieut. B B Vassall, 15th Mass Regiment.

The non-commissioned officers and privates were then marched in squads to Broad street, and formed behind the officers. We saw no signs of disorder or confusion, or any attempt worthy of notice to exult over the captives, save in the matter of a vigorous cheer by the spectators on seeing the extent of the capture effected by the bravery of our troops. One Abolition prisoner made a sickly attempt at derision and defiance, but, his words being unheeded, the surly Lincolnite passed on unnoticed and unknown. The men were generally well clothed, stout, healthy looking fellows. They had been supplied with winter brogans a few days before the battle. One man had no shoes, another no cap; both articles being lost when their owners sought refuge in the Potomac. The absence of the articles were ascribed rather to misfortune than to fault. The officers were fine looking men, and, no doubt, would have elicited pity and commisseration for their misfortune had they not been apprehended at the head of bandit and marauding hordes of armed cut-throats. Several of them seemed sensibly affected by their situation. They were divided in the following proportion among the Abolition regiments:

Fifteenth Massachusetts, 149 men; First California Regiment, (led by the notorious Baker, Senator, from California,) 183 men; Forty-second New York, 92 men; Twentieth Massachusetts, 72 men, including one negro; Third Rhode Island Battalion, 1 man; First New Jersey, 2 men; Pennsylvania Cavalry, 2 men; Fortieth New York, 1 man.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Johnson, of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, came down in charge of the prisoners, and Capt. J. B. Andrews, of the Fourth Regiment North Carolina State troops, in charge of the guard detailed for their safe conduct.

The cortege proceeded to the prison, the way being lined with many thousands of spectators. As the prisoners and their guard reached the vicinity of their brother captives, the windows of the factories in which they were confined were crowded with spectators, whose feelings were, no doubt, of an uncomfortable kind. The prisoners, on getting inside, immediately filed up stairs, and, in a brief space of time, the capacious building seemed instinct with animal life. The negro spoken of as being among the captives, was recognized by Mr. Mayo as a slave and former resident of this place. He calls himself Louis A. Bell, and was acting, at the time of his capture, as servant to one of the Massachusetts officers. He was dressed in semi-military costume. He denied ever having been in the city before, and said he was born and had resided all his life, prior to the present time, in Washington, D. C. This story was, no doubt, fabricated for the occasion.

The five o'clock train, of the same road, brought down 130 more prisoners, captured at Leesburg, and two officers—Capt G. W. Rockwood, 15th Mass., and Lieut. Chas. McPherson, of N. Y. Tammany Regiment. They were conveyed to the same building. Counting all the prisoners, we had an addition to our population yesterday of 661 men. We came near saying *souls,* but the parties spoken of left that useless article at home when they set out on their plundering expedition "down South."—*Richmond Examiner, 25th.*

The juveniles among the crowd indulged in some derisive remarks, and a portion of the prisoners displayed considerable impudence. One fellow said that their turn would come by-and-by, and that Lincoln and Scott would both be in Richmond before a great while. Another remarked to a bystander that they had to hunt for the Southern soldiers to make them fight, and the bystander reckoned that they fought pretty well when they were found.

There are now nearly 2,000 prisoners in Richmond, and the sooner some hundreds are sent south, the better. We are in a situation not unlike the man who got the elephant as a prise in a lottery—he didn't know what to do with it.
Richmond Dispatch.

OUR LATE BRILLIANT VICTORY.

This community was electrified by the news from Leesburg. It was reported, at first, that General Evans, with four regiments, had defeated a heavy force of twelve Yankee regiments, with six batteries, he himself having only five pieces engaged, and that he had driven the enemy into the river, killing many, and capturing two hundred. For once, the first report fell far short of the truth. The actual loss of the enemy was at least six hundred killed, wounded, and drowned—six hundred prisoners, and six pieces of artillery. This we hold to be an achievement, at least, equal to any of the war thus far. The enemy was four to one—his artillery at least five to one—his confidence high—his officers the best in the Yankee service. But one week before the battle, the Washington Star said, "we are in expectation of hearing that the disunion troops will all drop out of Leesburg, and that vicinity, so soon as McClellan may advance any portion of his force a mile further than his present position. Any such advance on McClellan's part will make it necessary for Johnston to evacuate Leesburg in double-quick time."

Well the advance was made—*more* than a mile in front was passed over from one portion of McClellan's position—and our troops *did* drop out of Leesburg. But it was such a drop as a panther makes when a deer comes under the tree in whose boughs he is crouching It was a spring upon the enemy, altogether a different kind of dropping from any they had anticipated. We should be glad to know how the Star likes this kind of dropping.

The day on which this battle was fought, had already become immortal in history. It was the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, (21st of October,) the most memorable sea-fight of modern times, that of Lepanto alone excepted. General Evans has given it an additional claim to be remembered. His achievement, though on a smaller scale, may rank which Cressy and Agincourt.

The odds against which the two great English monarchs contended on those memorable occasions, were not so great as the odds against which Evans had to contend on Monday last. Nor was the victory of the latter less decided. He seems to have routed the enemy entirely—to have driven them headlong into the river—to have drowned large numbers—to have killed many, to have wounded many, and to have captured a number equalling the combined aggregate of killed, wounded and drowned. Even the last circumstance of decided defeat did not fail—the capture of a largely proportionate number of the enemy's guns.

It is wrong to exult over the death of any man. It is appointed to all men to die, and we must all make up our minds to meet the inevitable hour. But we cannot resist the impression that there was something very much like the retribution which awaits all men, either on this side of the grave or the other, in the death of Col. Baker. He was an Englishman by birth, but had been in the United States many years. He had fought bravely in Mexico, as his countrymen, with very few exceptions have always done, wherever they have served. In the last Congress he made the most violent speech that was made, even in that assembly of blood-hounds. He was in favor of making Lincoln a Dictator, as if he were not already one. He wished him to have the name as well as the substance of power. He was not content with his being merely Cæsar—he wished him to be king. He desired to place a thousand million at his disposal. He would give him a million of men to enslave the revolted States. He would subjugate them completely, though it could only be done by exterminating the whole population. He would set Yankee taskmasters over them. He would hold them as colonies, subject to the laws of the power which had subdued them. Even-handed justice has returned the chalice to his own lips, in a space of time so short, that the finger of a higher power than any of this earth, is clearly seen in it. He sleeps his last bloody sleep on the soil he would have polluted—

—— —— ——"So perish all,
Who would man by man enthrall."
Richmond Dispatch.

Latest from the Potomac.—The Fredericksburg Recorder, of the 22d, says of the operations on the Potomac:

We have advices from Evansport, covering all that has happened since our last issue, up to a late hour yesterday. As yet the river is not effectually closed against small crafts, many of them being of such light burthen as to be able to pass the batteries safely by running in shallow water close to to the Maryland shore. No large vessel, war or merchantman, however, attempted to lift the blockade, and we rather suspect they will hardly dare to do so single handed. But the vigilant eyes of our watchful men never permit anything to pass without letting them understand that "we are about." At first the "small fry" passed without much trouble, but the practice of our gunners is giving them much more proficiency: And on Sunday morning several shots passed between the fore and mizzen mast of a schooner which was passing upwards.

On Saturday morning last two schooners, towed by a tug, came along, but were no sooner in sight than the batteries opened fire upon them. At the same time Col. Wigfall, of Texas, aided by Captain Martin and Lieut. Carrington, of Arkansas, and some others, went out in a small boat with a view of effecting captures. The tug not relishing the last shot, cut loose from the vessels and literally flew up the stream. The crew aboard the schooners, perceiving the purpose of the party, betook themselves to their boats and made for the Maryland shore. The vessels, of course, were readily taken and were found to be the Fairfax, of New York city, laden with hay and cement, and the Virginia Washington, laden with wood, from some point down the river. Both were very acceptable prizes, and were at once conveyed to a safe place under the cover of our guns.

Yesterday evening there were some five or six war-vessels and four or five transports lying off the Creek, but they all quit and went down the river last evening.

The Injury to the Pawnee.—A dispatch from Washington says that during the recent engagement on the Potomac, between our batteries and the Federal fleet, the steamer Pawnee was struck six or seven times, and narrowly escaped utter destruction.

Promotions.—Brigadier Gen'l E. Kirby Smith, of Florida, has been promoted to the rank of Major General in the Confederate army.

Gen. Beauregard's Official Report.—RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—Gen. Beauregard's official report of the battle of Manassas Plains, fought on the 21st of July, has been received at the War Department.

It is quite lengthy, with voluminous accompanying reports. Some days will probably elapse before copies can be obtained for publication.

Calvin Huson, jr., of Rochester, N. Y., who was Ely's opponent for Congress, and who was made prisoner with that worthy at Manassas, died of typhoid fever in Richmond a few days ago.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The Republican of today announces the capture of the Federal guard, at the Big River Bridge, on the St. Louis and Ironton Railway, and the burning of the Bridge by Gen. Jeff Thompson, thus cutting off all communication between St. Louis and Pilot Knob and Ironton. This information was given to the Republican, by Capt. Elliott, who commanded the Federal guard, and was released, with his men, on parole. At last advices Gen. Thompson was marching towards Ironton.

Connecticut Legislature.—HARTFORD, Oct. 15. The State Senate, by a vote of 12 yeas to 6 nays, to-day passed a resolution ordering the removal from the Senate Chamber of the portraits of Hon. Isaac Toucey and Ex-Governor Thos. H. Seymour, on account of their alleged disloyalty to the Federal Government.

Arrival of Deserters.—Four men, representing themselves as deserters from the enemy's camp at Newport News, were brought to this city, on yesterday, via York River railroad. Their names are Augustus Blaney, Mass. battalion; Denis Gleason, N. Y. State Militia; A. L. Heartwell, 16th Mass. Regiment; John Telgea, 1st N. Y. State Militia.—*Richmond Examiner, 25th.*

Baker's "California" Regiment was recruited in New York, and composed almost entirely of such characters as made up Ellsworth's and Billy Wilson's Zouaves.

Important from the Coast.—Notwithstanding the Lincoln blockade, arrivals will take place at the ports of the Confederate States.

We are pleased to say that a supply of Sugar, Coffee, Segars, &c., have recently reached the ports of the South. Among other valuable accessions, the brig Grenada, (of Portland, Me.) Pettingill, master, from Neuvitas, (Cuba,) for New York, with a cargo of Sugar, Molasses, Mahogany, and Honey, has lately reached a harbor. She fell a prize to an armed vessel of the South.

Regardless of the Lincoln blockade, we find that some of our King-street Dry Good stores, have received many styles of goods, (in English, French and American fabrics,) not to be found elsewhere in our city.—*Charleston Courier.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF EARLY'S BRIGADE,
NEAR FAIRFAX C. H., VA., Oct. 14, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—At a meeting held a few evenings since, by the members of the Pee Dee Guards of the 18th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, the undersigned were appointed a committee to communicate, through your columns, the sincere thanks of the Company for the many valuable contributions which it has received from the kind, generous and noble hearted Ladies in the town of Rockingham and its vicinity; and furthermore, to express its utmost gratitude toward those praise-worthy friends who have so liberally given it a fund amounting to seven hundred dollars, wherewith to meet the many stern necessities incident to camp life. And while engaged in this pleasant task, the committee, in behalf of the Company, request the space proudly to assert, that in no section of the entire South have the Ladies been more zealous in their endeavors to aid and comfort their soldiers, than have those in the vicinity above mentioned. Nor is it possible for any whom circumstances exempt from active services in our holy warfare, to have excelled our patriotic friends at home in contributions of support to Southern independence. We would further add, that appreciation of their worth being one of our greatest incentives to battle for their rights, we hope and *believe* the hour of trial will send home a truly good report from the Pee Dee Guards.

T. B. LEDBETTER,
R. D. NICHOLS, } Com.
W. C. HALL,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, VA.,
October 14, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—Believing you are ever willing to read a line from this division of the army, I avail myself of this opportunity to write you, not that I have anything interesting to communicate, but that I may add my certificate to the fact that *that* great battle between the Potomac forces has not *yet* been fought—so far as my observation can inform, affairs on the Potomac remain in *statu quo*—though the "knowing ones" were evidently expecting something serious to occur at every hour during the past week, nor indeed do the signs indicate any change in their opinions—signal guns in the vicinity of the Court House have been heard during the day, in considerable numbers. Our regiment went this morning to Burk's Station (on the Orangeburg and Alexandria road) to relieve the 5th N. C. State Troops which had been there since Saturday on picket guard. The enemy are distant from that station some five or six miles. The health of our Regiment has very greatly improved. I think the column was at least six hundred strong this morning. The health of all the Regiments in our neighborhood has greatly improved, and the merry shouts of the soldiers when released from duty at evening bespeak a degree of contentment hardly to be looked for. We that are not Beauregards, think there will be no fighting in this quarter during the Fall—believing the Yankees are afraid to advance, and that it would not be politic for us to do so. The boys are ever ready to try Yankee metal. The weather is quite cool.

[The above should have reached us a week ago.
OBSERVER.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, N. C., Oct. 22, 1861.

At a meeting of the "Scotch Boys," expressive of their feelings in regard to the death of their esteemed comrade and fellow soldier, JOHN F. GILCHRIST, upon motion, Captain Malloy was called to the chair and D. McNeill requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate and feeling remarks, after which the chairman appointed Lieut. John B. Buchanan, Sergeant Lawrence Stewart and Sergeant D. W. Middleton, a committee to draft resolutions.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable purposes of an all-wise Providence our beloved friend and fellow soldier John F. Gilchrist has been called from time to eternity.

Resolved, 1st, That in his death, our Company has lost one of its best and bravest members; kind and gentle in his manners, faithful in the discharge of every duty, he was a favorite alike both with officers and privates.

Resolved, 2d, Though we show no outward form of mourning, yet we shall in our hearts cherish his memory during life.

Resolved, 3d, That we offer his afflicted mother our heart-felt condolence in this her sore bereavement.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mother of deceased, and also to the North Carolina Presbyterian and Fayetteville Observer, with a request that they be published.

JOHN B. BUCHANAN,
LAWRENCE STEWART, } Com
DAN. W. MIDDLETON,
CHAS. MALLOY, Chm'n.

D. McNEILL, Secy.

LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C., Oct. 14, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Will you please publish the following contributions, for general distribution among our soldiers, by the Ladies in the vicinity of Little's Mills, Richmond County?

Mrs Octavia R Stanback, 2 blankets, 4 sheets, 8 shirts, 2 pillow cases, 1 pr socks, 2 towels, 4 handkerchiefs and a package of bandages; Mrs P N Stanback, one blanket, one pr sheets, 4 pillow cases, 2 pillows; 4 prs woolen pants, *lined,* 4 shirts, 4 prs drawers, 2 towels, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 roll lint, 3 pounds red pepper, 1 pound sage, 2½ pounds corn starch, 4 pounds boiled flour, 4 prs woolen socks and a lot of bandages; Mrs John P Little, 4 shirts, 4 blankets, 4 sheets, 8 prs woolen socks, one doz bottles blackberry wine; Mrs B F Little, 6 blankets, 6 prs woolen socks and 2 prs sheets; Mrs E Little, 1 blanket, 4 prs woolen socks, 5 shirts, one doz pocket handkerchiefs and one package of bandages; I A Dumas Esq., 2 blankets; Mrs John F Ledbetter, 2 lined blankets, 2 prs pants, 2 prs drawers, 2 shirts, six prs woolen socks; Mrs Wm LeGrand, Mrs Hampton LeGrand, Mrs T R Baldwin, Miss Virginia LeGrand and Mrs Homer LeGrand, 12 shirts and 14 prs drawers; Mrs Martha B McRae, 5 prs socks and 3 shirts; Mrs Homer LeGrand, one pr blankets and 3 prs drawers; Mrs Wm LeGrand, 1 pr blankets; Mrs R J Powell, 4 prs socks, 4 prs flannel drawers and 2 pillow cases.

R. JAMES POWELL.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Ladies of Mingo District, Sampson County, having formed a Soldiers' Aid Society, for the purpose of contributing to the relief of our volunteers now in the field, the following are the officers of the Society:

Mrs Sylva Tew, President; Mrs Esther Draughon and Mrs Sarah A Dawson, Vice Presidents; Mrs A L Wellons, Secretary, and Mrs Martha E Jernegan, Assistant Secretary; Mrs Delitha Naylor, Treasurer; Mrs Sarah Culbreth, Assistant Treasurer. The Society met on the 19th inst. at Mingo Precinct. The object of the meeting being explained by Dr J D T Wellons, to be for the purpose of receiving such articles as might be contributed for the relief of the Volunteers from this District. The following articles were contributed:

Mrs Esther Draughon, 1 blanket, 2 pillows, 1 pr socks, 1 quilt; Miss Alpha Hawley, 2 prs drawers, 1 pr socks; Mrs Zilpha Hawley, 1 pr drawers; Miss Sarah E Draughon, 2 prs pants, 1 pr socks, 5 prs drawers, 6 shirts; Mrs Delitha Naylor, 1 pr drawers, 2 prs socks; Miss Fanny M Tew, 1 coat, 3 blankets, 6 shirts, 6 prs drawers, 2 prs socks, 2 pillow cases, 1 pr gloves, 2 pillows; Mrs Mary Holder, 2 pillows, 2 pillow cases, 1 vest, 2 prs socks, 1 towel, 1 handkerchief, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Spicy Denning, 1 comfort, 1 pillow; Miss Mary J West, 1 coat, 4 shirts, 4 prs pants, 3 prs drawers, 6 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, lot of sage and pepper; Miss Malinda Hawley, 2 prs drawers, 4 prs socks, 1 pillow, cash 25 cents; Mrs Rebecca Hawley, 1 blanket; Mrs Joanna M Jernegan, 5 prs socks, 1 pillow, 1 comfort, 1 shirt, 1 quilt, cash 25 cents; Mrs P E Alderman, 2 pillows, 2 towels; Miss Nancy Hawley, 1 pr socks; Miss M A West, 1 pr socks; Miss S A Taylor, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 3 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 1 towel; Miss Sarah Hawley, 2 prs socks, lot sage and pepper; Miss Spicy West, 2 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 3 prs socks, 1 counterpane, 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, cash 25 cents; Mrs Esther Draughon, 4 prs socks; 1 pillow, cash $6.00; Mrs Mary J McCorquodil, 1 towel, 1 lot pepper; Miss Flora A McCorquodil, 3 prs socks; Miss Mary C McCorquodil, 1 pr socks; Miss Nancy Tew, 1 shirt; Miss Elizabeth Tew, 1 shirt; Mrs Elizabeth Godwin, 1 shirt; Mrs Sarah Culbreth, 5 prs socks; Mrs Elizabeth Jackson, 2 prs socks, 2 prs pants, 2 prs drawers, 2 shirts; Mrs Mary Bass, 3 prs drawers, 2 prs pants, 3 prs socks, 4 shirts; Miss Rachel Strickland, 1 shirt; Miss Nancy Bedsole, 1 shirt; Miss Patience Strickland, 1 shirt, cash 50 cents; Mrs Rachel Strickland, 1 blanket, 1 pillow, 1 pillow case, 1 over-coat, 1 quilt, 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 1 vest, 1 pr drawers, 3 prs socks, cash $21.00; Mrs Sylva Tew, 1 coat, 1 vest, 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs socks, 1 blanket, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 1 pillow case, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Sarah A Dawson, 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 1 pr drawers, 2 pillows, 2 prs socks, 4 pillow cases, cash 50 cents; Mrs Martha E Jernegan, 1 pillow, 2 pillow cases, 1 comfort, 2 prs socks, cash 50 cents; Miss Mary E Jernegan, 8 years old, cash 25 cents; Mrs Delitha Naylor, 2 prs socks, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Elenor Jackson, 1 vest, 1 pr socks; Miss Sarah Blue, 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Miss Famy Layton, 2 prs socks; Miss Bedy Layton, 1 pr socks, cash 25 cents; Miss Nancy Layton, 1 pr socks; Mrs Elvy Layton, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary M Layton, 1 pr socks, 1 towel; Miss Mary J Draughon, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 1 counterpane, 3 prs drawers, 2 shirts, 1 pr pants, 3 prs socks; Mrs Anna M Ray, 2 prs socks; Miss N J Godwin, 2 prs socks; Mrs Nancy Wadkins, 1 pr socks; Miss E B Dawson, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, lot sage and pepper, cash 25 cents; Mrs Elizabeth Johnson, 1 pr pants, 1 quilt, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs socks, 2 shirts, 1 towel, 2 prs gloves, lot black pepper, lot red pepper, 1 pillow, 1 pillow case, 1 vest; Mrs N A Jackson, 3 prs pants, 3 prs socks; Mrs Aquilla Warren, 1 pr socks; Miss Susan C Warren, 1 pr socks; Miss Elizabeth Blue, 4 prs socks, 2 towels, 4 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr pants, cash 50 cents; Mrs F B Jackson, 2 quilts, 4 shirts, 4 prs drawers, 2 prs socks, 1 bushel potatoes; Miss Lucinda Hawley, 4 shirts, 5 prs socks, 2 vests, 1 pr gloves; Miss E E West, 1 pr gloves, 1 counterpane, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 1 pr socks, cash $10.45 cents; Miss Elizabeth Hawley, 2 quilts, 8 shirts, 2 prs drawers; Mrs Cinda R Hawley, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Chacy Hawley, 1 pr socks; Miss Nancy Blue, 1 shirt, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Mis Martha J Jackson, 1 vest; Miss Jennet Hawley, 2 shirts, 1 pr pants; Miss Elizabeth Tew, 2 shirts, cash $7.00; Miss W E Tew, 4 prs pants, 3 prs drawers, 1 coat, 1 vest, 1 pillow; Miss Leanna Tew, 4 prs socks, 1 shirt, 1 pr gloves; Miss Mary C Blue, 1 pr socks; Mrs Nancy E Strickland, 1 counterpane; Mrs A L Wellons, 3 prs socks, 1 shirt, cash $5.50; Mrs Edith Godwin, 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Sarah E Draughon, 1 blanket; Mrs Nancy Hudson, 1 vest, 1 pr pants, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 1 pillow case, 2 lbs butter, 8 doz eggs, 1 bushel potatoes; Mrs Elizabeth Hudson, 1 pr drawers; Mrs J J Hudson, lot of dried whortleberries; Mrs Sarah J Warren, 1 quilt, 2 prs pants, 2 prs drawers, 4 prs socks, 1 pillow, 2 pillow cases, 2 shirts, 1 coat; Miss E B Dawson, 1 pillow, 2 pillow cases. Value of the whole at a reasonable estimate $519.65.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Below please find a list of reports handed to me by one of the officers of the Deep River Soldiers' Aid Society. Please insert in your paper.

Articles Collected by Mrs. G. C Newby.—Mrs R A Stuart, 1 roll linen, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 shirts, 6 yds homespun, 4 blankets, 1 lb tea, 1 jar pickles, 2 prs socks, cash $2; Mr H Gilliam, 4 blankets, 4 pairs socks; Mrs Dr Newby, 3 blankets, 2 prs socks, 1 pr drawers, cash $1; Miss Anna R Newby, 1 pr socks; Miss M C Newby, 1 pr socks; Phillis (servant of R A Stuart,) lot of sage and pepper; Mrs D C Campbell, 1 pair socks, 1 lb sage; Mr A McIntosh, 3 boxes mustard; Miss M P Newby, cash 50 cents; Mrs W Farrer, cash 50 cents; Miss M Farrer, cash 50 cents.

Articles Collected by Mrs. J. C. Hooker and Miss P. C. Harris.—Mrs S Coggin, 1 pr socks, 1 towel; Mrs T J Wilker, 1 pr socks; Mrs T Daurity, 1 pr socks, 1 towel; Miss E Bland, 1 pr socks, 1 towel; Miss M Temple, 2 prs socks; Miss E Temple, 2 prs socks; Mrs J W Stedman, 1 towel; Mrs P McIntyre, 1 pr socks; ½ bus sage; Miss N Oldham, 1 towel; Mrs E Oldham, 1 pr socks, lot of pepper; Mrs Martha Fooshee, 1 pr socks, lot of sage, marigold, balm and catnip; Miss Fannie Oldham, 1 pr socks; Mr Evander McIver, 12 prs socks, cash $5; Mr Donald McIver, 16 yds flannel; Mrs Isabella McIver, 2 prs socks; Miss Patsey McIver, 3 prs socks; Mr Roderick McIver, cash $1; Mr S Coggin, cash 50 cents; Mr R Paton, 1 pr blankets; Mrs R Paton, 6 prs socks; Miss Margaret McTaggert, 1 pr socks; Mrs V Oldham, lot pepper; Mrs Mary McIntyre, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Fannie McIntyre, 1 blanket, 8 prs socks; Mrs Dr Hayes, 4 prs socks, 2 quilts, cash $1; Mrs M Barbee, 3 prs socks, sage, pepper, soap, one box mustard; Mr D Riddle, cash 0 cents; Mr P Brady, cash $5; Mrs J Guthrie, 1 towel, 12 lbs dry peaches; Mrs J Dowdy, 1 quilt, 1 towel; O A Palmer, cash $1; Mrs W A Dowdy, 1 towel, lot of pepper; Lydia Goins, (free negress,) lot pepper, soap and balm; Lydia Ransom, (free negress,) lot sage, catnip and bearfoot, Mr J G Fooshee, 3 blankets, cash $2; Mrs R G Frasier, cash 1; Mrs L J Haughton, cash $4 and 15 prs socks; Miss P C Harris, 6 shirts, 1 bundle lint bandages, cash $2 and 6 pairs socks; Mr R G Frasier, cash $1; Mrs J C Hooker, cash $2; Mrs C Roberts, $1; Mr T J Wilker, 1 box dogwood bark, 1 box bone set; Mr J Q A Leach, cash $1; Mr B B Stinson, 50 cents; Mr Tip Beal, cash $1, Mr J C Hooker, 5 lbs cut smoking tobacco, 2 lbs tea, 1 box mustard.

Articles Collected by Mrs J. A. McDonald.—Mrs Jane Burns, 1 blanket, 4 prs socks; Mrs A B Burns, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs S Woodward, 1 blanket, 3 prs socks; Mrs R Wicker, 3 yds wool cloth, 1 pillow, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr socks; Mrs Blake Wicker, 2 lbs wool; Mr M Wicker, 8 lbs wool; Mrs S Pattishall, 1 pair socks; Mrs D Sloan, 1 pair socks; Mrs C Pattishall, 1 blanket, 1 pair socks; Mrs O Wicker, 1 pr socks; Mrs T Gilmore, 5 yds wool cloth, 1 pr socks; Miss Kate Stedman, 1 pr socks; Mrs J Burns, 1 pair socks; Miss M Sloan, 1 pair socks; Miss J C Palmer, 6 neck comforts, 6 prs gloves, 6 pairs socks, cash $1; Mr H H Palmer, cash $1; Mrs C Conibear, cash $1; Geo Burns, 1 blanket, 4 prs socks.

Articles Collected by Miss Ann Stedman.—Mrs Martin Phillips, 1 blanket; Mrs R McIver, 1 pr socks; Mrs Wm Burke, 1 pr socks, 3 yds wool cloth; Mrs M Bynum, 1 blanket, 4 prs socks; Mrs H Bright, 1 blanket; Miss A Bright, 1 pr socks; Miss M Bright, 1 pr socks; Mr R S Andrews, cash $1; Mr P M Pattishall, 50 cents; Mr E Burns, 50 cts; Mr Orran Burns, 50 cts; Mr J Watson, 50 cts; Mr Jordan Wicker, 50 cts; Mr J C Burke, 50 cts; Mr W H Burke, $1; Mr M Bynum, $1; Mr J Ausley, Sen'r, $1; Mr J B Ausley, $1; Mr John Lea, $1; Mr H Gross, $1; Mr W B Farrer, $1.

Articles Collected by Miss J C Palmer.—Mrs H Elkins, 1 quilt, lot sage; Mrs A Bridges, lot sage; Mrs Wade Elkins, 1 pr socks; Miss Lydia Phillips, 2 quilts, 2 towels; Mrs Lewis Phillips, lot pepper; Mrs A P LaBarbe, 3 prs drawers, 3 shirts, 6 prs socks; Hannah, (a servant of John Murchison, Esq.) a lot pepper and sage; Miss J C Peacock, 6 prs socks, cash 50 cts; Mrs J J Palmer, 6 prs socks; Rev Mr Sutton, 50 cts; Mrs D F Holmes, 1 sheet, 1 pr pillows, 1 pr pillow cases, 4 towels, half doz handkerchiefs, 6 prs socks, 8 prs drawers, cash $2.

I am authorized by the President of the Society to state, that a large box of the above articles is now ready and will be forwarded immediately; and in order that another box can be packed and forwarded, it is earnestly requested that those who have contributed will bring in their articles at an early date. Further contributions solicited. Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

Capt. Godwin tenders his thanks to the Ladies of Robeson, for the following donations for his Company: Mrs Judge French, 2 Blankets; Mrs Dr Dick, 1 Blanket; Mrs Susan McQueen, 10 prs Socks, 4 Shirts; Miss M J Crawford, 1 Blanket; Mrs Mary Wilkerson, 2 Quilts, 2 Pillows, 1 Towel; Mrs Bowen, 1 Blanket.

C. GODWIN.

Messrs. Editors:—You will please insert in your Weekly Observer this notice of the Ladies' Relief Society, which was organised on Thursday the 3d of October at Bethlehem Church, in Bladen County.

The Ladies of the vicinity have been individually contributing to the comfort of their loved ones, whose names are enrolled in the category of Southern Soldiers, ever since the commencement of the war, but knowing that "unity is strength," and that the advancement of the cause would be premoted by united efforts, determined to organize themselves into a Society. The following is our roll of officers.

Mrs. Eliza Richardson, President.
Miss Mary E. Dunham, Vice President.
Mrs. S. M. Richardson, Treasurer.
Miss Mamie Richardson, Secretary.

The soliciting committee, consisting of the following young Ladies, viz: Miss Mira S. Dunham, Miss M. M. Avery, Miss Lizzie N. Smith, Miss C. Martin, rightly diligent in so worthy a cause, collected in a few days some very liberal donations from the patriotic citizens of Bladen.

The Society is now in successful operation and a box will soon be prepared.

SECRETARY OF SOCIETY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Articles contributed from the Sterling's Mills District, in Robeson County, for the benefit of the soldiers now engaged in the great struggle for Southern Independence, and have been forwarded as requested by the respective donors:—

Miss M Wilkinson, 1 blanket, 1 pillow, 1 towel; Charity Hedgepeth, 1 blanket; Elizabeth Hedgepeth, 1 quilt; Catharine Hedgepeth, 1 pr socks; Charity Legget, 2 blankets; Mary Legget, 1 blanket, 2 quilts; Obedience Barnes, 1 blanket, 2 quilts; Martha Floyd, 1 blanket; B C Rhodes, 1 quilt; Nancy Hanes, 1 blanket, 1 quilt, Keziah Ivey 1 Quilt, Mosely Ivey 1 Quilt, 1 sheet, 8 pillows; Kennedy Barnes, 1 blanket; Lucinda Barnes, 2 quilts, 2 pillows; Polly Ivey, 2 quilts; Enoch Ivey, 1 quilt; Michael Bulloch, 2 prs socks.

R. KING.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

E. MURRAY & Co.
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1861.

A SHAMEFUL HOAX.—The whole story of the battle on the Peninsula turns out to have been an invention! Knowing the propensity of people, in that quarter especially, to get up false alarms, we should have placed but little confidence in this one, but for the fact that Gen. Magruder telegraphed it to Richmond. It must have come in a more than ordinary shape to have deceived him. These stories of "the enemy coming" generally originate with the cavalry scouts, who ride into Yorktown under whip and spur, with all sorts of stories. Experience of the baselessness of their alarms does not appear to have taught them discretion.

This story gave the people of Fayetteville two days of painful anxiety.

As to the 1st Regiment, it was ordered down to Bethel on Sunday the 20th, starting on the briefest notice, spent the first night there without food or tents, remained till Friday, when, as we learn by telegram, it was ordered to Yorktown, reaching there that day.

Norfolk accounts of Friday state that the immense Lincoln fleet which had been collected at Old Point, consisting of 60 vessels, of which 29 were men-of-war, all left early on Friday morning, and from the direction taken it was supposed they were bound for Yorktown. But that cannot be, for an hour's sail would bring them in sight from Yorktown, yet there is no mention of them, either in the dispatch received here or in Saturday's Richmond papers. There is a telegraph from Yorktown.

Wherever this large fleet has gone, we shall hear startling news of it very soon, probably in a day or two. Our own impression is that it has gone to South Carolina. A letter is said to have been found on Lieut. Hale, captured at Pig Point, from his wife, begging him "not to get upon one of the gun-boats when he approached Beaufort, but to keep on the big ship, as his person would not be there so much endangered." This is probably Beaufort, S. C., though it may be our own Beaufort. If the fleet has gone to Yorktown, which we do not believe, we may look for a simultaneous attack on that place, Manassas, and Leesburg.

WILL THERE BE A GENERAL BATTLE?—A letter from Manassas to the Richmond Dispatch says, "The general opinion here is that McClellan will be forced to fight within a few days, unless, indeed, the mind of the people can be diverted by an attack elsewhere—at Newbern, N. C., or some other similar point."

COAL.—We are glad to hear that after a good many disappointments and delays, the bringing down of coal from the Egypt mine has been resumed, and that a boat load will leave here to-merrow morning, destined for Charleston, via the Wilmington and Manchester railroad. The interruptions to the business have been unfortunate, but we trust they are now overcome, and that Mr. McClane, with his accustomed energy, which has sustained him through all the disappointments about Deep River navigation and of fire-damp explosions, will now begin to realise the full and profitable results of his long and skilful labors in unearthing the wealth of that wonderful region of our State. In these labors he has persevered for years, and deserves not only pecuniary benefits but a grateful appreciation by those who are interested in the prosperity and character of our State. He is the only one, North or South, who has gone to work in a scientific way, not content with a mere skimming of the inferior mineral at the outcropping, (which would only serve to damage the character of the rich coal below,) but working his way, at a great expense, nearly 500 feet to the basin below.

It is expected that in a few days the quantity will be sufficient to require a daily instead of a tri-weekly train of cars. When the road is finished to the mouth of the shaft, the transportation will be greatly facilitated. And there are now about 400 hands employed upon the 2½ miles to that point, by the three contractors, who hope to complete their contracts and the road in January next.

SALT AND EXTORTION.—We have received a communication complaining of extortion here and elsewhere, by merchants, especially in the price of salt. The writer ought not to have expected such an article as he writes to be published on anonymous authority. But he makes a suggestion that is worthy of all attention, viz: that rather than pay such enormous prices for salt, "a company should be raised in each county and sent to the Sound with large kettles to make their own salt, and let the merchants keep theirs till they will take a price for it in proportion to the prices of country produce."

We say that there is good sense, and patriotism too, in this suggestion. Let it be promptly acted upon by hundreds in all the lower counties. A gentleman of this place has either sent four hands, or means to do so, to the Sound to make salt.

And we learn that the Foundries in Wilmington are busily engaged in casting huge pans for evaporating salt water. It is reported that an order has just gone up to Deep River for 100 tons of pig iron, for those Foundries.

There is another resource for people in the up-country. It will be seen that there is plenty of salt at the Abingdon, Va., works at 50 cents per bushel of 50 lbs. Send wagons for it. It is only 100 miles from Statesville, N. C., where it might be put upon the railroad for all the middle counties. Send for it, either to the Sound or to Virginia, by all means.

PEA-NUT OIL.—Mr. Colville of Wilmington has handed to us a small phial of beautifully clear oil, manufactured by his brother in that place. This latter gentleman has invented a machine for hulling the nuts, which he is about to have patented. He had previously, we believe, invented a machine for separating the vines from the nuts, and at the same time cleaning the latter of sand and dirt. He has now procured a hydraulic press, costing $1000 in Richmond, with which he expresses the oil from the nut with such facility that he expects to be able to supply 1000 gallons in the course of the next two weeks. It is, as we have said, beautifully clear; but the sample we have is not sufficient to test its quality for either lubricating or burning.

THE MAILS.—The Wilmington Journal complains earnestly against the present schedule, by which letters and papers from that place are received here in from 36 to 42 hours, instead of 16 hours as heretofore. This is felt here also as a great grievance, but how to remedy it no one seems to know, unless by restoring the former schedule, or by arranging for a small bag for Warsaw to come up by the Accommodation train from Wilmington. Perhaps this, in view of the importance of the Arsenal here, and the apprehended invasion of our coast, might be provided by the Department.

As to the amount of intercourse, the Journal is mistaken. There are probably five times as many papers and letters brought here from North of Warsaw as from South of it. Still the delay of Wilmington matter is felt here as a great grievance.

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.—A New York paper of the 19th says,—

The condition of the sick North Carolina prisoners has much improved since their removal to Bedloe's Island. Various packages containing gifts for the sick have been received.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.—Voters should remember that they cannot vote for President and Vice President without Tickets, and that nobody will take the trouble to write twelve names often enough to supply voters. We fear that there will be a great lack of Tickets on Election day, which is but ten days off. No one has applied to us for any.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The very remarkable document issued from the U. S. State Department by that wily politician Seward, must be supposed to indicate a critical state of affairs between the above countries, and all the more because Seward has attempted to cover it up under the flimsy pretence that there is now less apprehension of such trouble than at any time heretofore since the present war began. If there has been such apprehension heretofore, how will Seward and Lincoln excuse themselves for having failed then to recommend the measures of defence now proposed? And if the apprehension has diminished, why take the extraordinary course now of calling upon the States to go to work in fortifying their coasts? Could they not wait till Congress meets—only six weeks off—to authorize such a system of fortifications, if Congress should deem it necessary? It is idle to make such a pretence. Nobody believes it, not even his own friends at the North, for the stock market in New York at once gave the lie to his assertion. That delicate institution—the pocket nerve of yankeedom—told instantly that Seward was not believed, and that there is danger of a speedy war with England, and perhaps with other European powers.

The withdrawal of the British Minister from Washington, and his taking up his residence in Baltimore, means much. The English have been insulted in a variety of ways by the government and press and people of the North, who have not sense enough to see that it is the right and the duty of foreign nations to preserve a position of neutrality in the present contest, or discretion enough to suppress their ridiculous indignation when they find that foreign nations are determined to preserve such a course of neutrality. English vessels have run the blockade and supplied the South with a variety of goods, especially arms and munitions of war, and this has no doubt produced remonstrances as impertinent as that which the N. Y. Tribune exposes in the case of a British man-of-war carrying passengers and letters from a Southern port to Europe.

England will speedily want cotton from the Southern Confederacy, and she will show an indifference to her own welfare, and even safety, such as no one can suspect her of, if she should fail to get it, by insisting upon her plain right to disregard a mere paper blockade, which has been repeatedly proven to be, and indeed admitted to be, an inefficient one. Doubtless a notification of such a purpose has been one of the moving causes of Seward's present circular to the Governors.

We trust that the crisis may speedily arrive. The South has shown itself abundantly able to cope with the North upon land. A war between the United States and England would amply supply our deficiency of a Navy. No more Hatteras expeditions would trouble us by water, for the North would have quite enough occupation for all its ships to protect its own coast from invasion. And its vast hordes of German and other foreign soldiers would be needed far from Washington and Fortress Monroe, to protect its own Northern frontiers from invasion. Let the war with England come, and speedily, and the finishing stroke will be given to the universal yankee nation.

A FRATERNAL SPIRIT.—The N. Y. Times urges that "Charleston be razed to the ground, and salt sowed on its ruins; that if Southern fields must be desolated by the invasion of Union armies, let South Carolina's cotton and rice plantations be marked by the conquering advance." Such are the sentiments of a people who require us to live in a brotherly union with them! Such the fate that awaits us all over the South—nay worse than this—if we permit the vandals to conquer! Better let us all die first—die with arms in our hands. But we have faith that a righteous God will not permit such a people to subjugate us.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS.—From the 19th to the 24th inst. about $100,000 worth of contributions for volunteers in Virginia were registered at Richmond, among them the following from North Carolina:—

G W Blackman, $3,830 to 13th N C troops.
J W Evans, $200 to 6th N C troops.
L W Gilbert, $770 to 12th Regiment.
J D Lanier and N Douglas, $2,000 to 5th State troops.
Mr McClenahan, $250 to 5th State troops.
S W Nailor, Samuel Rose, J S Smith and John Quattlebaum, $7,800 to Fourth State troops.
R N A Palmer, $1,500 to Twelfth Regiment.
A J Rigsby, $300 to Fifth State troops.
S R Street, $1,500 to Second State troops.
R B Wyatt, $175 to Second State troops.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Manassas, on the 2d October, Mr. Lorenzo W. Coe, in the 29th year of his age, a member of Capt. Leach's Davidson Guards, though a native of Guilford.

At Carolina City, on the 23d inst., Lieut. R. W. Goldston, of the Moore county Independents, N. C. Volunteers. [See Tribute of Respect.]

In Hyde county, on the 12th inst., Enoch Price, of the "Rip Van Winkles."

At Acquia Creek, on the 19th inst., Wm. S. Rooks, of Co. K, 3d State Troops.

Private R. Transu, of Capt. Miller's Forsyth Company, 11th Regiment.

At Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, private Isaac T. Brinson, of Capt. Kenan's, Co. C, 2d Reg't Volunteers.

FOR THE 14TH REGIMENT.—The Standard states that a special messenger will leave Raleigh in a few weeks for the 14th Regiment (Col. Clarke's) in the mountains of Virginia, and will carry boxes or any thing else, without charge from Raleigh. Send them to James W. Towles, Esq. Raleigh (charges paid to Raleigh of course.)

This opportunity to relieve the sufferings of this Regiment will not be neglected.

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—Friday's Richmond Dispatch says that Colonel Stovall's efficient battalion, which recently arrived there from Georgia, will leave to-day for the North Carolina coast.

COL. RANSOM'S REGIMENT.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express, Thursday last, says:

Col. Ransom's splendid North Carolina Cavalry Regiment left to-day for Manassas. As their almost interminable line passed through the streets, hundreds rushed out to get a view. They will probably see active service at an early day.

JUDGE DICK.—The Greensborough Patriot states a remarkable fact in its notice of the late Judge Dick, of that place, as follows:—

"Judge Dick discharged the duties of a Judge of the Superior Courts of North Carolina for over a quarter of a century, during the whole of which time, he never missed a Court from sickness or other cause; discharging his judicial duties with a fidelity surpassed by none of his cotemporaries; and as a citizen no one had more universally the respect and affection of his neighbors. He filled most completely the idea of a christian gentleman—modest and unassuming in his deportment and courteous to all."

N. C. COAL AND IRON.—The following is the resolution reported by the Business Committee of the Commercial Convention at Macon, and adopted by that body:—

Resolved, That we invite attention of all our seaport and large commercial cities to the importance of a direct and immediate connection with the coal and iron mines of North Carolina, and as a military and commercial necessity, urge a connection by railroad with the Confederate Arsenal at Fayetteville, thence by the Fayetteville and Western Railroad to the coal and iron mines on Deep River; and also to the importance of railroad communication between Monterey and Decatur, Ala., penetrating, as it will, coal and iron deposits of immense extent and value.

THE DEEP RIVER REGION.—The Raleigh Standard says,—

"We realize more and more every day, the importance of a Railroad connection between our Railroads now in existence and the coal and iron region of Chatham. When the war closes, this region, with all its interests, will begin a career of prosperity equalled only in former days by the prosperity of the coal and iron region of Pennsylvania."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP BEE, 4th REG'T N. C. VOLS., Near Smithfield, Va., Oct. 22.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—The Paymaster paid us a welcome visit and a little of the "needful" to-day. The camp to-night gives testimony of the appreciation of this visit in cheerful countenances, lively conversation, and pleasant strains of music.

But every "sweet has its bitter," and judging from previous instances the soulless gamblers, both among the officers and privates, will now begin to *stir around* to reap the hard-earned wages of all that may be enticed to play with these combinations of black-legs that our Regiment is infested with.

Rev. Mr. Price, private in the "Rough and Ready Guards," has just received the appointment of Chaplain of the 26th Regiment N. C. Volunteers. We regret to part with such an excellent Minister.

Duncan E. McNair, Orderly Sergeant of the Anson Guards, has been promoted to 1st Lieut. in the 3d Regiment State Troops. Privates D. N. Bennett and B. C. Hutchinson occupy the places of 3d and 4th Serg't, vacated by the appointment of Eli Freeman Orderly Serg't of same company, and R. T. Bennett Commissary of the Regiment.

We have been busily engaged for several weeks in building log cabins for winter quarters, which we will finish in a week or two.

The weather is becoming very cool here, which is having quite a beneficial effect on the sick. Nearly all are now convalescent, with the exception of a few cases of the mumps.

The vote of the four companies here from the Seventh Congressional District will, I think, be considerably divided among the four several candidates.

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM.

CAMP FOWLE, NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 25.

Messrs. Editors:—The "O. K. Boys," Capt. Liles, from Anson, left home on Wednesday 17th inst., traveling privately to Trollinger's Depot, the present terminus of the W. C. & R. R. R., and arrived here on Saturday night. We received every attention and demonstration of kindness and respect throughout the route, and prominent among the friends who will ever be remembered by us stands Gen. Trollinger, who, by his liberality and kindness, endeared himself to every man in the company. We are now encamped, with Capt. W. D. Jones's company, from Wake, on the outskirts of what was once deservedly styled the 'Athens of North Carolina," and expect to remain here until the first of next week, when we will join the six companies of our Reg't, now at Hill's Point, 7 miles from Washington, and about 40 from this place. We have had three men on the sick list, but all, under the skillful attentions of our company Surgeon, Dr. Battle, are improving.

There is much excitement in town in consequence of rumors of a Northern fleet menacing the coast, and apparently preparing for an attack on the forts below. The "O. K's" are impatient to be put in a proper condition to meet them. Our friends in Anson and other parts shall hear from us through your columns occasionally.

Respectfully, L.

P. S. Col. Cox of Anson and M. S. Austin of Richmond accompanied us all the way, and by their attentions to us, in various ways, contributed very greatly to our comfort. They left us this morning for home, bearing with them our best wishes—and many missives to the loved ones left behind us.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

WILKESBORO', N. C., Oct. 23, 1861.

Capt. Barber, with the 4th Wilkes company, struck his tents yesterday and set out for High Point, the encampment. To-day Capt. Hartzog's company from Ashe are crossing the Yadkin river, bound for the same place.

Vegetation has thus far escaped "jack frost." Sweet Potato vines, Tomatoes, &c., are as fresh and green as they were in August.

☞ We are requested to state that Gen. Dargan has withdrawn from the canvass in the 7th Congressional District, and that the remaining candidates will speak at Carbonton or The Gulf on Wednesday the 30th inst., at Pittsborough on Thursday the 31st, at Hadley's Mills on the 1st Nov., and at St. Lawrence on Saturday the 2d.

Also, that Col. Christian has resigned his seat in the State Convention.

It was rumored in Richmond on Friday that Mr. Breckinridge had been appointed Secretary of War.

BOUGHT OUT.—It was recently stated that the millionaire citizen of Baltimore, Ross Winans, who had been imprisoned by Lincoln, had procured a discharge by taking an oath of allegiance to that government. The Richmond Whig says it has learned from a source entitled to every confidence, that Mr. Winans took no oath, but that his brother paid $6000 to a high public functionary for the release.

TRUE.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says,—

It touches the heart, and makes one proud of his day and race, to see how nobly our people are coming forward to the support of the soldiers. What would become of them without it? Your telegraphic correspondent has apprised you of the immense sums, contributed by individuals and associations, for the clothing of our volunteers; but there are thousands and thousands of charities, in deed and in word, which will never be fully known, save only to God himself. No man can picture this great people toiling and suffering, fighting and praying in behalf of the righteous cause of independence, without being overwhelmed with admiration for the men and women of the South. There are pages of history to be written which will dazzle all future generations. Never, since the world began, was there such a struggle, and never, till the world ends, will there be such another.

Salt.—The Abingdon (Va.) Democrat, of last week, says that Salt is still on hand in large quantities at the Works east of that place, and disposed of at 50 cents per bushel of 50 pounds to all who will go for it.—*Iredell Express.*

Another Company was organized on Saturday last, by electing Dr. Wm. Wheeler, Captain; John W. Payne, 1st Lieut; Joseph Swaim 2d Lieut.; and Ralph Gorrel 3d. This makes the fifth company from Forsyth.—*Salem Press.*

Winter Clothing for the Oak City Guards.—We learn that full suits of winter uniforms for the Oak City Guards, (Capt. Faribault's company, 4th regiment,) have been made up without charge by the ladies of Barton's Creek district and the adjoining neighbourhoods, in this County; and that Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., left on Thursday morning last for the camp to deliver them. We commend this example as worthy of imitation by all.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Peninsula.—We learn that the reinforcements ordered, some days ago, for the Peninsula have been, for the present, countermanded. The impression, in well informed quarters, is that the naval expedition off Newport News is intended for operations on the Carolina coast.

Richmond Examiner, 25th.

Sequestrated.—747 shares of stock in the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company have been sequestrated under the act of Congress. All these shares, with two exceptions, are owned in Pennsylvania, 10 of them by Moncure Robinson, of Philadelphia.—*Pet. Express.*

North Carolina Conference.—The next session of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will commence in Louisburg, on Wednesday, the 4th of December next. The venerable Bishop Andrew will preside.

From Europe.—HALIFAX, Oct. 16.—The Arabia has arrived. She left Liverpool on the 5th.

The sales of cotton on Friday were 12,000 and on Saturday 15,000 bales. The market closed firm at previous quotations.

Breadstuffs were firm and provisions quiet.

The Pope of Rome repudiates all compromises with the enemies of his government.

The expedition fitting out in Spain against Mexico is progressing rapidly and will sail at an early day.

Mr. Lindsey, member of Parliament, in a recent speech at Sunderland to his constituents, gave it as his opinion that the English Government ought to urge the raising of the American blockade, and that England and France should now consider the expediency of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. This opinion elicited cheers, and some hisses.

The financial depression continues in Paris; and there had been some agitation, owing to an advance in the price of bread.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE LEESBURG BATTLE.—The last mail brings further interesting particulars of this glorious victory. Our loss, instead of 300, is ascertained from Gen. Evans's report to have been 27 killed and 120 wounded. Among the killed, Hon. John L. Cooper and Jack Pettus of Mississippi, son of Gov. Pettus. Among the wounded, Col. Burt, and Capt. Hill of Miss., brother of Gen'l D. H. Hill. The Federal loss is set down by Gen. Evans at 1200 killed, wounded and captured.

The prisoners captured state that there were not more than 4000 Federals engaged, though they had a large force ready to cross the river. This statement is corroborated by the fact that all the prisoners were from four regiments, except 3 Rhode Islanders. A letter from Manassas says,—

Gen. Evans fell back on Saturday, and on Monday morning the Federals commenced crossing in boats, and at once advanced towards the town, about 3 miles from the river. The 8th Virginia regiment met them about mid-way between the town and the river. This regiment was partially relieved by the 18th Mississippi, which advanced to the front and bore the brunt of the fight during the day. The enemy landed in squads or companies and immediately marched into the interior. The first squad was encountered by the 8th Virginia and driven back. Another was met by the 17th Mississippi and also driven back. The largest and principal portion of the fighting men was met by the 18th Mississippi, the members of which fought "more like devils" than human beings, driving everything before them.

As fast as men could be landed they were marched up, but the fierce charges of the Virginians and the volleys from the deadly Mississippi rifle made sad havoc among them. In one place a portion of the Massachusetts men became entangled in a morass and were fiercely attacked and at once laid down their arms.

The whole affair seems to have been a succession of skirmishes, always resulting in the defeat of the Federals. Their loss in killed will reach one hundred, and their wounded three times as many. These were immediately put upon a large scow, or flat, and sent across the river, but they were overturned, and by this means quite three hundred were drowned. It is said that the river was black with the floating bodies, and that the shrieks of the drowning was terrible. The enemy had upwards of 12,000 men on the opposite side of the river, but was unable to set them across, in the face of the terrible fire that was opened upon every boat.

None of the prisoners seem to know the object of the expedition. Some think that a general advance was contemplated, and such blame McDowell for not supporting them. My own opinion is, that the enemy supposed Gen. Evans had withdrawn his forces, and that Leesburg could be easily occupied and fortified. By holding it they have the control of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad

The statement that six pieces of artillery were captured was erroneous. The prisoners concur in the assertion that they had but three pieces along. The error arose from a courier who counted the pieces and the caissons together, as he saw them standing after the fight.

From the Potomac.—The intelligence from the lines of the Potomac is that Leesburg is still in occupation of our forces, and that none of the enemy are on the Virginia side of the Potomac near this position of our lines. The enemy opposite Leesburg had fallen back. The intelligence is that positively there were no indications of any action on the upper Potomac. The enemy still hold Lewinsville and Vienna.—*Rich. Dispatch, 26th.*

The Potomac Blockade.—Official intelligence was received, last evening, that the Potomac is effectually closed. No vessel has passed our batteries, up or down, for the last two days.—*Richmond Dispatch, 26th.*

The Confederate steamer, George Page, has run out of Acquia Creek, and is now safely moored under our guns at Evansport. The Page has been sheathed with iron, and will annoy the small craft of Lincoln very much.

Western Virginia.—The latest advices from the West represent that the enemy has evacuated the Kanawha Valley, and that Gen. Floyd is moving onward with his force.—*Richmond Dispatch, 26th.*

NASHVILLE, Oct. 24.—The Tennessee Legislature today elected Langdon C. Haynes one of the Confederate Senators.

A private despatch from Paris, Tenn., says that Mayfield, Ky., was burnt on the 22d inst., by 2000 Federals.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 19th instant, learns that Gen. Fremont will be removed on the 22d instant. Gen. Hunter will succeed him.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Fremont has been removed by the positive order of President Lincoln.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23.—The Register of this morning reports that the Federal forces at Camp Dick Robinson had advanced within eight miles of Gen. Zollicoffer's camp, and that there had been some skirmishing between the pickets, with a loss to the enemy of 3 killed and a few prisoners. One of the prisoners states that the Federal force is 3000. An early battle is expected.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—A messenger from Gen. Fremont's headquarters, at Warsaw, reports that Gen. Price had made a stand 25 miles from Osceola, with 25,000 well armed and disciplined troops and a large force of militia. Gen. Fremont intended to push forward and force Gen. Price to fight or retreat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—Dispatches received here announce that more troops are moving into Kentucky.

It is said that the Federal Government has been swindled out of $60,000, by some new rascalities introduced by Col. Young in the purchase of horses. Col. Young has been put in jail in Indianapolis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 20.—A despatch dated at Syracuse on the 18th inst., states that Gen. Price has acquired new hope from the prospect of large reinforcements. It is expected that he will defeat Gen. Fremont's army, divide his forces, and take St. Louis and Jefferson City.

The Indian Frontier.—Advices from Southwestern Missouri state that a number of Indian warriors were in arms against the South, near the Creek Agency. Their force was some 1,700 men. An expedition, under the command of Col. Cooper, was being fitted out to quell the emeute.—*Richmond Dispatch, 26th.*

The Sequestration Law.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.—In the Confederate Court on yesterday, Judge Magrath delivered his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the sequestration law.

Who are we Fighting?—We are in point of fact, literally and truly, invaded by a European army, made up of Irishmen and Germans, with a small proportion of Yankees. Whilst the Yankee Government deprecates bitterly the sympathy of European Governments with the South, its own main reliance is European soldiers. The prisoners just brought in are chiefly of this class. If we call them Yankees we not only commit an error in fact, but give the Yankees credit for fighting their own battles. We have just whipped an Irish and German army, whose bravest leader was a depraved Englishman; and it is an army of foreign mercenaries which still remains for us to whip on the borders of the Potomac.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Episcopal Convention now in session at Columbia, as we learn by dispatches to the Mercury, is getting into a sort of snarl. Bishop Elliott, reporting from the committee on the Constitution and Canons, proposes that the name of the Church should be "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America," and is sustained by a portion of the Convention, including Bisops Davis, Meade and Lay, while Bishops Otey, Atkinson, and Green, strongly favor the name of "Catholic Reform Church."

Augusta Chronicle.

Later.—The name has been settled upon by the Convention. It is the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States."

New Hampshire's Quota.—CONCORD, Oct. 17. It is now definitely known that New Hampshire is the only State which has furnished her quota of men under the call of the President.

Pennsylvania Election.—In Adams county, Myers, dem., is defeated for the Legislature, by Bushby, rep., by a majority of two votes. In York county the whole democratic ticket is successful by majorities ranging from 1,340 to 1,730. The same party have a majority of a little over 4,000 in Berks county.

Guilford Drums.—We are always gratified to hear of any new enterprise in our midst, and therefore were pleased to see a home-made drum, manufactured by Messrs. Samuel Nelson & Son, near McLeansville, in this county. The one we saw is certainly superior to those heretofore brought from the North, in appearance, durability and sound. These drums can be had of the manufacturers on reasonable terms.

Greensboro' Patriot.

De Mortuis.—In a late number of the Memphis Appeal there is a summing up of the fate of Lincoln's Generals that ought at least to stimulate those who have taken their places to daring action. If they desire to wear their epaulettes long, they must prove successful, or the fate of their predecessors in command will surely be theirs. By the paper referred to, we are reminded of Pierce, who, at Bethel, "lost his presence of mind," and then lost his command; of Schenck, who, at Vienna, found so many masked batteries," and then found his way out of command; of Patterson, who did not get to Bull Run, but who has been run out of service; of Scott and McDowell, who put the "Grand Army" in motion "on to Richmond" and who have been scarcely heard of since its rout; of Harney, who has been retired into obscurity; of Seigle, whose misfortunes at Springfield and Carthage caused his loss of caste at Washington; and of "Sumter Anderson, who has fallen "as the leaves do" and who has passed off the stage of military action "in October." Lyon's death saved him, the brutal ruffian, from Lincoln's vengeance, while Prentiss and other lesser lights in command of Lincoln's forces not long ago, but who failed to render a good account of themselves, have all met a kindred fate. Stone is henceforth stone-dead; Fremont is still tolerated, in the vain hope that he will yet do something desperate for the Lincoln Government, but is a doomed man, and must fall as have all the others.—*Rich. Whig.*

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, Sergeant EDWARD MONAGHAN, Jr., in the 26th year of his age. The deceased was a member of Company A, 5th Reg't N. C. State Troops, and fought bravely at the battle of Manassas.

At Meadow Bluff, Virginia, Oct. 13th, of Pneumonia, RICHARD P. FREEMAN, in the 36th year of his age, a member of the Cumberland Plough Boys.

In Harnett county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. LETTIE HAWLEY, in the 78th year of her age; for the last 55 years a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

At Kittrell's Springs, October 19th, of bowel consumption, Mr. ISAIAH MATHEWS, of Moore County, a member of Capt. Bryan's cavalry company, leaving a mother, two brothers, a sister and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss, but believe that our loss is his gain. At the age of about 22 years he made a profession of religion; he expressed a willingness to die. We do not believe that he had an enemy in the world. His body was brought home on the 23d inst. for interment by Mr. John Owens of Capt. Bryan's company, at his own expenses. C. M. S.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

On Thursday, 17th inst., in Duplin county, DANIEL JONES, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

"I want to be an Angel,
And with the Angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead
And a harp within my hand;
There right before my Saviour
So glorious and so bright,
I'll make the sweetest music
And praise him day and night."

Such was the constant song, for months past, of little Mary Godena, daughter of Dr. William P. and Mrs. C. deB. Mallett, of Chapel Hill. Recently she looked up into her mother's face and said with deep earnestness, "Ma, I *do* wish I was an angel and had a harp." Lovely child! she has gone where that and all other wishes will be satisfied, beyond all that the heart of man can conceive of. And when Time shall have soothed the grief of the stricken family, who now weep for their best and loveliest, they will feel, that though she was not too good for earth, she was good enough for Heaven—to inherit its crown and touch its harp of praise.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a civil meeting of the Moore County Independents, held at Camp Burgwyn, on Bogue Island, October 24th, 1861.

On motion of Lieut. C. Dowd, Malcom D. McNeill was called to the chair and John H. McGilvary and Rob't P. Wilcox, requested to act as Secretaries. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman in a few appropriate remarks, on motion, a committee, consisting of Jas. D. McIver, Richard Street, and Murdo McLeod, was appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, who after a brief interval reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Death has invaded our ranks, and stricken down one of our most worthy and esteemed fellow soldiers.

Resolved, That whilst we record the sudden and unexpected death of Lieut. R. W. Goldston with profound sorrow it affords us a melancholy pleasure to bear testimony to the gentlemanly and soldierly conduct which uniformly characterized his intercourse with us.

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Goldston, our Company has lost one of its most faithful and patriotic members, and the community in which he lived, one of its most useful and influential citizens.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased, feeling conscious that heavy as the blow has fallen upon us, it must fall much more heavily upon them.

Resolved, That in token of respect for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer.

M. D. McNEILL, Chm'n.

JOHN H. McGILVARY, ROB'T P. WILCOX, } Secy's.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 98, Clinton, N. C., Oct. 24, 1861.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of his providence to take from our midst and from the midst of a large circle of friends and relations, our esteemed brother, Drewrey W. Jackson. Therefore,

1st, Resolved, That while we keenly feel and deeply deplore our loss in the death of brother Jackson, we submit to the will of God without a murmur or complaint, knowing that he ordereth all things well.

2d, Resolved, That we are admonished by the removal of brother Jackson of our own mortality, and that it becomes us as accountable beings to Almighty God to make the needed preparation for the eventful hour of death.

3d, Resolved, That we deeply and tenderly sympathize with the bereaved family of our brother, and pray that God may be to his widow a husband, and a father to his children.

4th, Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of brother Jackson, and also to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

MILES P. OWEN, H. J. HOBBS, JOHN VANN, } Com.

[Price of advertising $1 20.]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct 28.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The market is firm at 8 75 for good.
Bacon—Very scarce; 23 to 24 by the quantity.
Flour—Super $7 to 7 10.
Spts. Turpentine 17½.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Petersburg, Cotton 8 to 8½. Corn 80. Bacon 25. Sugar 11½ to 20. Coffee 48 to 50.

At Charleston, only 2 bales of Cotton were sold last week, at 8 cents. Rice 1¼ to 2¼. Bacon Hams 32. Lard 28 to 30. Flour $7 to 7 75. Salt 6 25 to $8. Sterling Exchange 20 to 25 per cent. premium.

APPLES.—There is a large supply of apples in Richmond, but the price is $5 50 to $6 a bbl.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase, deliverable at any Depot on Western Railroad or at Fayetteville,

Tan Bark,
Green and Dry Hides.
Old Copper Stills.
" Brass.
" Lead.
" Wrought Iron.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

October 28, 1861. 69 2t

Presbyterian copy.

SUNDRIES.

Starch, Soap, Indigo, Copperas, Spice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Snuff, Window Glass, Putty, Varnish, Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Sweet Oil, Sal Soda, Axle Grease, Spanish Brown, Madder, Soda, Cream Tartar, Venetian Red, Litharge, White Lead, Sulphur, Chalk, Glue, Sand Paper, Cayenne Pepper, Clover, Mustard, Ginger, Ink, &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Oct. 15. 66-i4w

Further Supplies of
MILITARY BOOKS—FOR CASH ONLY.

Hardie's Tactics, 2 vols., $2 75; by mail $3.
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia, $2 75, by mail $3.
Army Regulations for the Confederate States, $2 25; by mail $2 50.
Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmishers' Drill, $1; by mail $1 10.
The Trooper's Manual, by J. Lucius Davis, $1 50; by mail $1 65.
New Map of Virginia, colored, 80c.; by mail 85c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons out of town who desire advertisements inserted in the Observer, and persons in town with whom we have not regular accounts, will please send with the advertisement as much money as they wish to invest in it, according to our advertising terms on the first page. We do not wish to open any more such accounts,—or indeed *any* accounts. The process of collection is too difficult, and we have to pay cash for every thing we use or sell in these times.

Oct. 2, 1861.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

HAVING been appointed Tax Collector for the Confederate States Government for the District of Fayetteville, I will attend at the Store of A. M. Campbell, with the Assessors, A. M. Campbell and S. T. Hawley, to receive lists of all taxable property, viz: "Real Estate, Slaves, Merchandize, Bank Stock, Railroad and other Corporation Stocks, Money at interest, Cash on hand or on deposit in Bank or elsewhere, Cattle, Horses and Mules raised for sale, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, Pianos, Pleasure Carriages, Bank or Corporation Stock not duly returned by the Bank or Corporation;" and to assess all such property, according to Act of Confederate Congress.

All persons liable for taxes are required to hand in written lists of all their property subject to taxation, before the first day of November next.

All persons who do not hand in their lists as above will be subject to double tax.

R. W. HARDIE, Collector.

P. S. Blanks will be furnished on application to the Collector or the Assessors above named. R. W. H.

Sept. 22. 68-t1stN1

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE subscriber having been appointed Tax Collector for the county of Cumberland, (except the town of Fayetteville,) under an Act of the Confederate Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes and to provide a War Tax for their redemption," hereby gives notice that the following Magistrates are appointed in the several Districts to receive the Lists and assess the property, viz: Wm. McMillan in Rockfish District, Wm. Alderman in Gray's Creek, B. Culbreth in Cedar Creek, Jno. T. Hornrine in Lock's Creek, D. J. McAlister in Flea Hill, David McNeill in Black River, Chas. D. Nixon in Carver's Creek, Neill R. Blue in 71st, and Peter Munroe in Quwhiffle. Tax payers will take notice that the Act of Congress requires the lists to be rendered to the Assessor in the month of OCTOBER. A failure to comply with this requisition may subject the tax payer to a double tax.

DUNCAN SHAW.

October 22, 1861. 68-2tpd

Sequestration Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Receiver under the Sequestration Act, for the counties of Orange, Wake, Cumberland and Harnett, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render an account thereof, and, so far as practicable, to place the same in my possession, under the penalty of the law for non compliance.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States, speedily to give information to me of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the said counties.

I will attend the different counties in a few days for the purpose of receiving, when due notice will be given.

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1861. 68-6w

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay ½ cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.

ANDERSON & CORD.

October 23, 1861. 68tf

Bank Cape Fear, 21st Oct. 1861.

DIVIDEND No. 104.

THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of 5 per cent., payable to Stockholders on and after the first day of November next. J. G. BURR, *Cashier.*

Oct. 22. 40-2w

Headquarters N. C. Troops, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct 15, 1861.

[General Order No. 20.]

ALL COMPANIES hereafter accepted by the Governor, will remain at home, without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary, on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

October 18, 1861. 68 4t

DRUGS.

Quinine, Morphene, Calomel, Iodide Potash, Bals. Copaiva, Gum Arabic, Camphor, Cream Tartar, Senna, Magnesia, Chloroform, Blister-Plaster, Rheubarb, Ipicac, Seidlitz Powders, Epsom Salts, Aqua Ammon., Vin. Colchici, Aloes, Ext. Colocynth, Iodine, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Oct. 15. 66-i4w

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,

Wright's, Brandreth's, Ayer's, Moffatt's and McLane's Pills, Vermifuge, Pain Killer, Mustang Liniment, Spalding's Glue, Jaynes' Medicines, Radway's Ready Relief, Wistar's Balsam, Dead Shot, Holloway's Ointment, &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Oct. 15. 66-i4w

W. N. TILLINGHAST
—OFFERS FOR SALE—
a good assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA,
AND
GLASS-WARE.
ALSO,

400 Doz. Knives and Forks.
75 " Pocket Knives.
Spoons of various kinds.
Silver Plated Ware.
Self-Sealing Tin Cans.

Glass Fruit Bottles and Jars; Looking Glasses; Paper Hangings; Stone-ware; Wood-ware; Tin-ware; Brushes; Baskets; Castings; Bell Metal; Brass and Porcelaine Lined Kettles; Tin Lined Tea Kettles and Saucepans; Floor Oil Cloths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings; Platform and Counter Scales; Wheat Riddles; Cotton Cards; Water-proof and Common Safety Fuse; 5 Coils Hemp Packing Yarn for steam Engines; and a variety of House furnishing Hardware,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

Aug. 7. 46-itf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT, No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75tf

AVON L. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 1, [illegible] [illegible]

THE NAVAL EXPLOIT OFF NEW ORLEANS—INCIDENTS OF THE ATTACK.

The New Orleans True Delta furnishes the following interesting particulars of the attack of the battering ram "Manassas," upon the Federal fleet, in the late naval exploit off that city:

There were thirty-two souls, all told, on the Manassas when she finally started on her experimental trip. Lieut. Warley had command.

Lieut. Warley had orders from Commodore Hollins to run ahead of the whole expedition and make a trial of the ram under any circumstances and at all hazards. Her nine-inch gun was not to be used at all, and in fact she only had a dozen cartridges for it in her magazine. The port-hole forward was closed down, and so was the after hatch. The forward hatch alone was opened four inches, so as to permit the steersman and pilot to have a good view ahead. Mr. Austin, who knows every inch of the river, piloted her himself, the pilot having left her at the fort.

It was a peculiar hazard this—to try a new invention, without a precedent on which to form even a conjecture as to the result, and to run boldly into the midst of an enemy's fleet on the literal principle of "victory or death." The men aboard of her were not frightened, or they would not have deliberately made the venture, but they would not have been human if they had not felt the oppression of an awful suspense. Shut up in that iron-bound case they knew that in a short time it might be their coffin.

It was pitch dark. A better night could not have been selected for the purpose, and the ram glided noiselessly down the current. Never before had she run so well. Ten miles an hour was supposed to be her maximum speed, but she was making at least thirteen knots. The water ran up her bow and split off on each side with beautiful play, making a gentle and really musical rippling sound. She had left the other boats far behind, but still she kept on her swift course.

All of a sudden Austin discovered the dim outline of a ship right ahead. He sang out to the engineer: "Let her out, Hardy, let her out now." Instantly the tar, tallow and sulphur, that had been prepared, was thrown into her furnace, and the hand of her steam-gauge ran up to the highest point. How much pressure on the boilers was given can never be known, but it was far above her allowance.

Now she was discovered by the watch on the enemy's decks, and they gave the alarm, and sent up a blue light from the Richmond, probably a private signal to the Niagara below. Austin made out the bow of the vessel she was approaching, and steered her for it so as to strike between her hog chains and main chains. The aim was a true one, the momentum of the ram was terrific, and the crash, as she drove her prow twenty feet deep into the ship's hull, was truly fearful. Every man aboard the Manassas was knocked down by the violence of the concussion, and the whole boat vibrated like an aspen. The engines were at once reversed and she backed right out, bringing off on her prow whole sheets of the Preble's coppering and big splinters of her solid live-oak bow.

The dismay, the consternation, the panic of horror that ensued upon the deck of the stricken Preble may be imagined, but it cannot be pictured in words. Most of the crew, aroused from slumber, rushed frantically about, crazy with fright. Some of them must have been wounded and mangled by the sharp prow of the Manassas, judging from their piercing, agonizing shrieks. A few of them were seen to leap overboard into the river, and upon deck a perfect saturnalia of frenzied terror reigned. They knew not what was to follow, and could not understand what had occurred. In the Manassas their yells were distinctly heard, with such cries as, "we're sinking! She's going to blow up! We're all lost! Oh, my God!"

The Richmond, Vincennes, Preble, and Water Witch were at anchor in the line of a V, with spring cables, and steam up on the two steamers. As the Manassas backed off from the Preble, her officers saw the Richmond lying right before them, with her full broadside exposed. Here was a splendid opportunity, and they had no doubt, from their success against the Preble, that they would cut her in two. Not a single shot had been fired at them yet, and such was the confusion on board all of the ships that they commenced ringing their fog bells, which proved that even yet they were so confused and ignorant of the nature of our attack that some of them supposed it to be an accidental collision, caused by the extreme darkness, and rang the fog bells so as to show the Manassas their position and enable her to *avoid* them.

Again Mr. Austin sang out to the engineer: "Now let her out, Hardy, and give it to her." It was at this moment that Mr. Hardy discovered that one of the condensers had been broken by the shock of the concussion in striking the Preble, which rendered one of her engines useless, and he knew she had not power enough in the other to run her into anything else. He, therefore, passed the word up that the machinery was disabled, and all she could do would be to haul off as best she could. Bitter was this disappointment to Lieutenant Warley, as he saw the full side of the Richmond right before him, but there was no help for it, and it might even be a critical matter to escape.

Working one engine she made a circuit around to head up stream, and this brought her right under the Richmond and the Vincennes. By this time the officers on board those vessels had recovered their presence of mind sufficiently to comprehend that this extraordinary collision was no accident, but a very cool and audacious assault by the enemy, and that the long, low, black looking object floating right before them was the cause of their danger and alarm. Then they manned their guns, which were already shotted, and now the invulnerability of the Manassas was fairly tested. First came the whole broadside of the Richmond and directly after the entire broadside of the Vincennes, followed by the eight-inch shells of the Water Witch. The roar of cannon was tremendous, and it seemed to those cooped up in the little ram as if all the thunderbolts of Jove were rained upon them.

The flag staff and one of the chimney stacks of the Manassas were cut off as clean as if by a knife, but the guns of the ships had not been sufficiently depressed, and all their balls, except two or three, went over her. She has but one indentation, near the bow, in her iron armour, to show that she was struck at all, but it is believed that other shots reached her and glanced off without leaving a perceptible mark of their visit. Now the confidence of all on board returned, and, after having passed through such a volley unscathed, they knew they were safe and sound.

Three rockets were sent up as the signal of a successful attack, and the Manassas kept on up the river, although making very slow time in comparison with her velocity down stream, just before. The Richmond now took the Vincennes in tow and the Water Witch grappled the Preble, all the time keeping up a heavy fire on the ram, but without striking her except once, and then knocked down her remaining chimney over the vent of the other one. This choked up the outlet for the smoke, and as they were yet burning the tar, sulphur and tallow, the asphyxiating gas that arose from it rushed down and spread throughout the boat, a threatening to suffocate every one in a few minutes. Nothing was to be done except for some one to go on deck and cut away the wreck, while the ships, less than a quarter of a mile distant, were raining their balls all about them.

Seizing an axe, Mr. Hardy rushed up the companion way, nor could Lieut. Warley, who had not discovered the accident, hold him back. Austin saw him go up, and knowing that he could not stand alone on the arched roof, followed him up. There, on the unguarded top, Hardy cut away the fallen chimney and its guys with the axe, while Austin, bracing his feet firmly apart, held him steady. All the while the balls and shells were whistling past and around them. The vent was opened and the sulphurous smoke rushed out just as those below were getting almost suffocated.

IMPORTANT FROM THE POTOMAC—THE PAWNEE SUNK.

The battery at Evansport is reported to have done excellent execution within the last few days, although working as yet but few of its guns. A large schooner was dismasted by its fire a few days ago, and the blockade of the river is now said to be completely within control at this point.

The fleet of sail vessels off Acquia Creek blockaded by our battery, is reported to number some sixty or seventy sail. Lower down are four or five war steamers. It is thought that the Government transports will proceed to Annapolis, where they may unload, and the supplies be forwarded to Washington by the railroad.

The Pawnee, or the vessel thought to be such, by observations through good glasses, that passed the battery at Evansport, is positively reported to have been sunk, according to information brought here to the War Department by an officer. We gave her about thirty shots on passing the battery, six of which are observed to have taken effect. On rounding the point, she was moved into shallow water, where she sunk.

Western Virginia.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the yankees have abandoned Western Virginia, as uninhabitable during the winter, and are going to Kentucky; that Rosencranz and Cox had only 6000 effective men, but had 1984 sick.

At Richmond, advices have been received that Gen. Floyd, with a strong force, was on the march to Charleston, Kanawha county, with the view to cut off the enemy's supplies by steamers on the Kanawha. The militia had cut down trees and blocked up the enemy's roads, and it was hoped that his forces would be surrounded by Floyd on the west and Lee on the East.

From Western Virginia.—RICHMOND, Oct. 21.—Gen. Lee has fallen back to Meadow Bluff, Gen. Loring is at Big Sewell, Gen. Floyd at Fayette Courthouse, and Gen. Jackson at Greenbrier.

Arrival of Eighty-eight Prisoners.—The following Federal prisoners were brought to this city on Saturday evening, from Norfolk: Peacock, Lieut. of the steamer Fanny; Isaac W. Hart, Lieut. Twentieth Indiana Regiment; C. H. Comley, Sergeant Major; 5 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, and 50 privates of the same regiment; also 2 Corporals of the Ninth Regiment New York State Militia, and 9 privates of the same regiment; also Wm. C. Abbott, master's mate, U. S. N., from the schooner G. W. Baker; W. H. Baxter, second mate of do., and 3 seamen; also Wm. Hart, master of the schooner Orion, and 2 seamen and 2 coloured boys. There arrived by the Central cars, Saturday evening, Beniah Pratt, Corporal, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and the following citizens of Jefferson county, Va., charged with treason and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, viz: Benjamin Adam, John and Wm. Beetman, and John Cox. All of the latter, inoluding Pratt, were taken on the 16th of October, near Harper's Ferry.—*Richmond Ex., 21st.*

Arrival of Prisoners.—The Central train yesterday afternoon brought in another lot of Federal prisoners from Western Virginia. Three of them are deserters from the 15th Indiana regiment—an Irishman, a Scotchman and a Kentuckian. They came into our lines bearing a "flag of truce," improvised for the occasion from the rear portion of the Irishman's shirt. This Irishman, by the way, is a rollicking sort of a boy, and the novelty of his situation yesterday seemed to afford him much merriment. The other prisoners, fourteen in number, are Union men, or Lincolnites, from Hardy and Pendleton Counties.

Richmond Dispatch.

Soap.—We have been requested by a soldier, to advise those having friends in the army for whom they are putting up packages of clothing, &c., not to forget to put in good big balls or blocks of Soap. He was very earnest on the subject, and we suppose there is good reason for the request. Perhaps the *yankees* needing washing, and our boys desire to help them out of the dirt.

Salisbury Watchman.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Life-Everlasting.—As hops will be difficult to obtain, life-everlasting has been suggested as a substitute. We have been using this valuable plant in our family for several years, and can recommend it cordially. Many even prefer it to hops, as the flavor of the bread is more pleasant. Now is the time to gather it, before a hard frost. Gather the flowers by breaking off the tops, spread them in the shade, and when dry put them in a bag.

To make yeast, take a double handful and boil in a half gallon of water, strain and thicken the liquid with flour, about the consistency of batter; add a tablespoonful of molasses or sugar, and a little salt. Put in a jug slightly corked, and shake it now and then. It will rise in two or three hours if placed near the fire or stove to keep it warm. It will then be fit for use as yeast. It can be made into leaven by thickening with corn meal, and make it out into thin cakes, and dry in the shade as soon as possible. A half cake will cause a quart of flour to rise.

The life-everlasting may be used as a poultice instead of hops, as an anodyne. It is sold for that purpose at the markets in England.

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber on the 5th inst., at Mount Vernon, Chatham County, one Sorrel Horse and one Sorrel Mare, each with a blaze face The horse is some the largest, about 9 years old, the Mare about 5 years old. A liberal reward will be paid to any person that will return said horses to the subscriber. Any information will be thankfully received.

A. MUCKLE.

Longstreet P. O., Moore county, N. C.
Oct. 16, 1861. *3t-pd

Wait for Justice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the gentleman, to whom the contract for getting 25,000 Black Walnut Gun Stocks, to be delivered at the Arsenal at Fayetteville, was lately awarded, that he had best incur no expense about it yet awhile, as the bid is contested, there being a bid under his

BRYAN TYSON.

Oct. 18. 67-3t*pd

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

TAKEN UP

BY Thomas Fry, (for son, Joseph Fry,) living about 5 or 6 miles South of Carthage, in Moore county, on the 8d day of this inst., one stray MULE, description as follows: the Mule is black, blind in the left eye, and has a lump on the left side, viewed and appraised to the amount of $5.

J. DOWD, Ranger.

Oct. 3. 66*3t&d

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*8mpd

CHATHAM ORE HILL COMPANY,

HAVE their Furnace in successful operation, turning out some 12 or 15 tons pig iron per week, of good strong metal; so soon as we get in our Hot Blast—(two or three weeks,) we shall be able to increase the quantity and improve the quality. We are also making, and preparing to supply the market with

Pots, Ovens, Plow-Castings, Wagon Boxes, Sad Irons, Andirons, MOULD BOARDS, MILL AND FACTORY GEAR,

And all kinds of Castings in common use in this country. Orders for castings or pig iron shall have prompt attention. A sample of the pig iron may be seen at the Foundry of Silas Burns, Raleigh; at the Observer Office, Fayetteville; at T. C. & B. G. Worth's, Wilmington, N. C. H. W. DIXON, Ag't.

Goldston, Chatham Co. N. C., Oct. 11. [65-*4wpd]

NOTICE.

THE Bank of Wadesboro' has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. from the profits of the past six months. The same will be paid on and after Tuesday the 5th Nov.

H. BEVERLY, Cash'r.

Oct. 9, 1861. 67*2t

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

Daniel Little v. Arch'd Buie, Neill Buie, D. McP. Buie, Effie Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella M. D., Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk. C. C.

Oct. 3. 63-*6w

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

James McLean v. Edward McCallum. ATTACHMENT.

CONDITIONAL JUDGMENT AND GARNISHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward McCallum, the defendant in this attachment, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court, that publication be made for him in the Fayetteville Observer, (a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C.) for six consecutive weeks, notifying him of the attachment which has issued against him, and commanding him to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, 1861, then and there to replevy, or final judgment will be rendered against him, &c.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Oct. 3. 68-*6w

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in futreu practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 1-*

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,

Agents, 84 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79-1y

THE RAILROAD HOUSE!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just completed his new House near the Rail Road Depot, is prepared to accomodate transient and permanent Boarders.

Please give me a call.

JOSEPH OTTARBURG.

Fayetteville, Aug. 29. 53-3m

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,

[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the srbseriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

The Eclectic Magazine for May.

May 6, 1861. E. J. HALE & SONS

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1859. 79tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

COMMERCIAL NOTE, Billet Note, Cap, Letter, Bath Letter, Docket, Folio Post, and others Papers in great variety. Bonnet Boards, &c. &c

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

April 12.

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT

ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE ONLY MANUFACTORY OF TYPE

ON SOUTHERN SOIL,

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

The Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with their Foundry a complete

PRINTERS'

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office.

FROM A BODKIN

—TO A—

TEN-CYLINDER PRESS.

We can and will manufacture in Richmond, as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUZE & CO.

We refer you to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receiving their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us. H. L. P. & CO.

July 8. 40-1m

The Presbyterian Psalmodist

Character notes. A further supply just received.

July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c., Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,
" " Song Books and Melodist.
" Half Dime, and Five Cent Novels.

E. J. HALE & SONS

Jan. 30. 22

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,

For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 69tf

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

August 3d, 1861. 45-tf



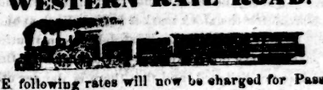
HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's, at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!



BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 30, 1860 84-



Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

School Books.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY from Ganot's Popular Physics by Wm. G. Peck, M. A.; Sanders' New Speller and Definer Analyser; Bullions' and Smith's Grammars; Monteith's, Smith's and Mitchell's Geographies; Goodrich's and Andrews' Latin and Greek Lessons, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Aug. 31.

New Books.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY;
One of Them, by Lever;
Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's;
England's Yeoman;
Tennyson's Poems;
American Almanac, 1861;
The Lady's Book of Flowers;
Language of Flowers;
Poetry of "
Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility;
" " " Beauty;
" and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune;
Peter Parley's Balloon Travels;
" " Book of Travels and Adventure; &c.

March 30. E. J. HALE & SONS.

FOR RENT.

THE TWO DWELLINGS, on the premises occupied by the late Judge Potter, at the time of his death. Possession given on the first of November.

Apply to MARY ANN POTTER.

Sept. 16. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

SUPREME COURT REPORTS, TWO NEW VOLUMES.

Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines,

a new supply, assorted sizes and qualities.

March 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 26, 1860. 63tf

Mrs. Geo. L. Johnson

respectfully informs the Ladies of Fayetteville, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the newest and most approved styles, including the very fashionable *L'Imperatrice* or Gored Dress. She may be found at the residence of Mrs. T. J. Johnson, Corner Russell and Gillespie Streets, or at Mrs Wm. McKay's on Haymount.

Oct. 11, 1861. 66-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—*For Cash.*

THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC for 1862.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Oct. 2, 1861.

20,000 Shingles Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 20,000 first quality JUNIPER SHINGLES. They must be 4½ inches wide by 18 inches in length.

Apply to B. Monaghan, at the Catholic Church, or to Mr. Garry, at Mr. McKethan's Carriage Factory.

October 10, 1861. 64-tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Foundry and Machine Business,

under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line. Having experienced Machinists and Moulders they are fully prepared to execute all orders.

D. ANDERSON
J. T. CORD

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO

Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 18tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 25
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 60

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $24,683 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	S. F. Brown,
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. R. Hall,

Wilmington.

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-ly

LAW BOOKS.

SAUNDERS' REPORTS;
" on Pleading and Evidence;
Phillips on Evidence;
Common Bench Reports—new series;
Curtis's Commentaries;
Rose on Bills and Promissory Notes;
Chitty on Carriers;
Bateman on Commercial Law;
Taylor's Law Glossary;
Williams on Executors;
Devereux's Kinne's Kent;
" " Blackstone;
Coke upon Littleton—Butler & Hargrave's Notes;
Sedgwick on Damages;
Story on Sales;
" on Bills of Exchange;
" Equity Pleading;
" on Conflict of Laws;
" on Bailments;
Chitty on Pleading;
" on Contracts;
Bingham on Infancy;
Hare on Discovery;
Gow on Partnership;
Roberts' Principles of Equity;
Doctor and Student;
Broome's Commentaries;
Leading Cases in Equity, Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Lawyer's Common Place Book;
Greenleaf on Evidence;
Stephen on Pleading;
Gresley's Equity Evidence;
Burrill's Law Dictionary;
Wharton's Law "
Phillips' & Amos on Evidence;
Archbold's Landlord and Tenant;
" Nisi Prius;
Fearne on Remainders;
Tidd's Practice;
Starkie on Evidence;
Hilliard on Sales;
Smith's Landlord and Tenant;
Adams' Equity;
Williams on Personal Property;
Mayne on Damages;
Arohbold's Criminal Practice and Pleading;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Wendell's Blackstone;
Chitty's "
Matthews on Presumptive Evidence;
Smith's Master and Servant;
Powell on Mortgages;
Chitty's Criminal Law;
Williams on Real Property;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Property;
Dart on Vendors;
Crabb on Real Property;
Sugden on Powers;
Smith's Mercantile Law;
Smith on Contracts;
Addison on "
Adams on Ejectment;
Crown Circuit Companion;
American Leading Cases—Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings;
Domat's Civil Law;
Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law;
Sharswood's Legal Ethics;
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence;
Edwards on Bailments;
Equity Draftsman;
Powell on Evidence;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Broome's Legal Maxims;
Collyer on Partnership, &c., &c.

☞ The Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Cantwell's Justice; Form Book; Cantwell's Practice, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1861.

Hector McLean, Eliza McLean, Jane Currie, Hector McNeill, Franklin, John McNeill, Daniel B. McNeill, Laura McNeill, Christiana McNeill, children of John McNeill and Sally McNeill his wife, v. Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, and David McBryde and his wife Harriet McBryde.

PETITION TO DIVIDE SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk. C. C.

Oct. 3. 66-*6w